

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

Algeria	5.50 Dhs	Great Britain	2.5 Pounds	Netherlands	1.90 Flor.
Argentina	400 Dols	Greece	30 Drs	Poland	20 Zlotys
Australia	1.25 Dols	India	8.10 Rupees	Portugal	200 Esc.
Bahamas	6.50 Dols	Iran	95 Rials	Spain	166 Ptas.
Belgium	36 B.F.	Israel	1.4800 Sheq.	Sweden	3.75 Kron.
Bolivia	1.30 Dols	Italy	1.360 Lire	Switzerland	70 Sfr.
Brazil	200 Rels	Japan	236 Yen	Taiwan	40 N.T.D.
Bulgaria	1.50 Dols	Lebanon	1.500 L.L.	Thailand	20 Baht
Canada	1.00 Dols	Lithuania	1.000 Lt.	Turkey	1.80 Liras
Ceylon	150 Rs.	Madagascar	2.000 M.G.	U.S.	1.00 Dols
China	2.30 Dols	Malawi	2.000 Kw.	Venezuela	2.00 Dols
Cuba	2.00 Dols	Mexico	16.67 Pesos		
Czechoslovakia	20.00 Dols	Morocco	20 Dirhams		
Denmark	4.66 Dols	Norway	4.76 Kron.		
Egypt	2.00 Dols	Peru	3.33 Soles		
Finland	5.94 Dols	Romania	16.67 Lei		
France	6.55 Dols	Saudi Arabia	2.00 Rials		
Germany	1.80 Dols	South Africa	3.20 Rand		

## New Push By Russia Reported

Frontier Nears Pakistan Border

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, March 7 (WP) — The Soviet Union is reported to be pushing a new offensive against the Afghan government, according to a Russian newspaper. The newspaper, *Pravda*, reported that the Soviet Union is planning to launch a major offensive against the Afghan government in the near future. The report came after a series of attacks by the Afghan government on Soviet troops in the region.

The new offensive is being planned by the Soviet Union's top military commanders, according to the newspaper. The report also stated that the Soviet Union is planning to launch the offensive in the near future, possibly within the next few weeks. The Afghan government has been fighting a long and bitter war against the Soviet Union since it invaded the country in 1979.

The Soviet Union has been accused of using brutal tactics against the Afghan people, including the use of heavy artillery and the bombing of civilian targets. The Afghan government has also been accused of using brutal tactics against the Soviet troops, including the use of landmines and guerrilla warfare.

The conflict in Afghanistan has caused a large number of deaths and injuries on both sides. It has also caused a large number of refugees to flee the country and seek refuge in neighboring countries.

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Demonstrators at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on Friday angrily oppose any compromise on the American hostages.

## Mugabe to Name Coalition Cabinet Shortly

U.K. Says Independence Is Likely By Early April, Pledges Wide Aid

SALISBURY, March 7 (AP) — Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith today announced that he would name a coalition cabinet shortly after the country's independence. The cabinet would include members from both the ruling Rhodesian Front and the opposition African National Union (ANU).

Smith also announced that the United Kingdom would provide wide aid to the new government. The aid would include financial assistance and technical support. The United Kingdom also pledged to provide military assistance to the new government.

The announcement came after a series of negotiations between the Rhodesian Front and the ANU. The negotiations resulted in an agreement that the country would become independent by early April.

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## Iran Moving to Assume Custody of Hostages

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, March 7 — Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh will go to the occupied U.S. Embassy tomorrow to take custody of the estimated 50 U.S. hostages held there, a statement issued by his office said tonight.

The statement said that Mr. Ghotbzadeh, acting as representative of the ruling Revolutionary Council, would also take charge of the U.S. Embassy, which has been held by Moslem militants since Nov. 4.

A spokesman for the militants, who yesterday offered to hand responsibility for the hostages to the government, said that they were studying the foreign ministry statement and that a reply would be issued in the early hours of tomorrow.

The statement issued by Mr. Ghotbzadeh's office made no mention of the militants' requirement that they be allowed to meet members of the Revolutionary Council prior to the handover and that they be guaranteed television time to state their case.

Sources within the militants expressed concern today that the Revolutionary Council might take advantage of the handover to arrange a swift return of the hostages to the United States.

It was not clear how Mr. Ghotbzadeh intended to take custody of the hostages or whether tomorrow's proposed visit to the embassy would constitute more than a purely formal handover.

Sources within the militants said that the militants had been under extreme pressure from the Revolutionary Council to allow a five-man UN commission to visit the U.S. hostages and that the ruling council had even threatened to resign if it did not get its way.

Meanwhile U.S. journalists have been readmitted to Iran following their expulsion Jan. 14 and began filing news reports back to the United States early today.

ABC and UPI have resumed reporting from Iran and reporters from *Time* and *Newsweek* magazines and the *Los Angeles Times* are reportedly en route to Iran. The Iranian Embassy in Paris has granted visas to correspondents from The Washington Post and The New York Times.

The Washington Post, in a report (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti addresses the large crowd during Friday's prayer ceremonies at Tehran University.

## Rifts in Iran Accentuate Uncertainty for Hostages

By William Branigan

WASHINGTON, March 7 (WP) — Iran's Revolutionary Council, designated to take custody of the estimated 50 U.S. hostages in Tehran, is a mystery-shrouded body split by rivalries that may prolong the captives' ordeal.

Although no complete official list of the council's membership has yet been published, enough information about the group's makeup has emerged to suggest that the fate of the hostages will depend on how the council membership lines up in the constantly shifting internal power struggle in Iran.

Some of the Revolutionary Council's membership, largely dominated by hard-line clerics, cannot be said to augur well for the U.S. captives.

One of the clerics most recently mentioned in Tehran as a council member is Iran's new revolutionary prosecutor, who last week demanded that one of the captive Americans be handed over to his office for questioning about alleged links with the Iranian guerrilla group.

Analysts generally agree that, if the militants holding the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran go through with their announced intention to turn them over to the Revolutionary Council, this would mark an improvement in the circumstances of their detention and a significant step toward securing their eventual release.

Such a move would eliminate at least one of the main Iranian domestic political rivalries that have blocked progress toward ending the crisis so far.

Nevertheless, a simmering power struggle within the council itself and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's recent stipulation that the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Egyptian Minister Links U.S. Disavowal Of Vote at UN to Carter Electioneering

By Edward Cody

CAIRO, March 7 (WP) — A leading Egyptian official has suggested here that President Carter disavowed a U.S. vote against Israel in the United Nations Security Council to improve his chances among Jewish voters in the U.S. presidential elections next November.

Butros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, also said yesterday that the U.S. vote Saturday for a resolution condemning Israeli settlements on the West Bank was an expression of U.S. policy, regardless of Mr. Carter's portrayal of it on Monday as an error caused by lack of communication between Washington and the U.S. delegation at the United Nations.

Mr. Ghali's statements at a news conference reflected an evident desire to diminish the meaning of the incident, which has upset Foreign Ministry officials. Along with Mr. Ghali, they regard Israel's West Bank settlements as a major obstacle to bringing Palestinians into the autonomy negotiations among Egypt, Israel and the United States.

In addition, the U.S. attitude on settlements has been regarded as a test of Mr. Carter's intentions by the other Arab countries, which oppose Egypt's role in the autonomy talks. Any sign that Mr. Carter is willing to bend to Israeli pressure tends to confirm President Anwar Sadat's Arab opponents in their opposition and increase the isolation of Egypt.

Egyptian officials thus were pleased when the United States joined 14 other countries in a unanimous Security Council vote criticizing Israel for the settlements and implicitly challenging Israeli claims to permanent sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem, captured from Jordan in 1967.

Mr. Ghali issued a statement on Sunday saying that the UN vote was an endorsement of Egyptian policy. He said the U.S. participation showed Washington to be a "full partner" with Egypt in opposition to the settlements.

In previous Security Council votes on similar resolutions, the United States has abstained, contending that although the settlements are illegal, their future should be decided in negotiations. Mr. Carter's statement on Monday reiterated this policy.

The White House disavowal prompted angry reactions from several hard-line Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Syria charged that Mr. Carter was unable to act even-handedly in the Middle East because of support for Israel in the U.S. electorate.

**Saudi Silence**  
There was no public reaction from Saudi Arabia, a key source of U.S. support in the Arab world. Saudi officials influence other Arab states, and no Mideast settlement is likely to succeed without Saudi endorsement. The Saudi government has made clear that an imminent decision whether to continue pumping 9.5 million barrels of oil a day in response to Mr. Carter's requests depends in large measure on U.S. policy in the Mideast.

Mr. Ghali also said that the upsurge over Mr. Carter's retraction of the UN vote was being overdone. He said that the United States would not lose credibility among its Arab allies over this incident alone — unless in the long run it fails to win concessions from Israel on the settlements and other issues linked to the autonomy talks.

After recalling previous U.S. declarations that the settlements are illegal in Washington's eyes, he continued: "And if you can add to that the fact that you have an election year, then you can have an explanation for this... I believe this is related to the elections."

## Saudi Arabia Determined to Modernize Despite Monetary, Social Price

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, March 7 (NYT) — Faced with social dislocations, an influx of foreign workers and growing political discontent, Saudi Arabia is pressing ahead with its huge development program in the conviction that continued spending for industrialization will overcome the strains of modernization.

Three months after the armed takeover of the Grand Mosque of Mecca by 500 conservative religious adherents who challenged the policies of the Saudi royal family, the government is on the verge of introducing a development plan that will pump more than \$200 billion into the Saudi economy over the next five years.

The program, called the Third Five-Year Plan, will be officially announced in May. It was debated for months before and after the Mecca incident by virtually all senior Saudi officials, and it will be submitted to the Council of Ministers and the king in a few weeks. According to sources in the royal family and several Cabinet officers interviewed recently, there is no doubt that the program will be approved.

"Sure, our plans are ambitious, but the question is: Do we need them or not?" asked Faisal al-Bashir, the government's deputy planning minister. "If we were to quantify all the basic needs of Saudi Arabia — not the luxury projects, mind you, just the basic needs — all the money we have would not be enough to satisfy them. People don't realize that this is a poor country in terms of where we stand. We are starting from scratch."

Leaders such as Mr. Bashir express confidence that the religious establishment opposing the modernization drive is fighting its last battle. They feel that a new generation of Saudis, receiving a better education than their parents did, will support the effort to transform this land of Bedouin tribes into a modern industrial country.

**Spending Momentum**  
Interviews with Cabinet ministers, government planners, foreign diplomats and American bankers show that the determination to pursue modernization also appears to reflect these factors:

• The spending momentum since oil revenues skyrocketed in 1974 has been so great that to turn the tap off now would have drastic consequences. Saudi Arabia has already invested billions of dollars on development, and a change now would mean a waste of resources.

• More than half the Saudi population (which is estimated at six to seven million) are children and young adults. There are 1.5 million Saudis in the school system, 50,000 students in six universities and more than 15,000 Saudis studying abroad for graduate degrees. Waves of people are about to enter the job market, and the nation's economy must expand if it is to accommodate them.

• As their country is the world's biggest oil exporter, the Saudis feel an obligation to supply the world with energy. But their oil revenues, they believe, should be invested in tangible assets at home instead of languishing in foreign bank accounts.

Over the last five years, Saudi Arabia has spent \$180 billion to build seaports, airports, roads, electric facilities and water desalination plants. The paramount feeling is that Saudi Arabia, which expects to reap \$90 billion in oil revenues

### inside

#### INSIGHTS:

Unless consumption is reduced, Earth's resources will be nearing depletion in two decades, environmentalists warn.

Page 6



## Syrian Forces Leave Beirut Suburbs

NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT) — Syrian forces pulled out of the Beirut suburbs today, after a day of fighting in the Bekaa Valley, a main Syrian military base.

The withdrawal involved one brigade of about 1,500 soldiers with their weapons and hardware, according to Lebanese military sources.

### First Phase

Official quarters said that the pull-out is the first phase in scaling down the Syrian military presence in all of the Beirut area and other Lebanese districts.

In Lebanon's eastern mountains, some 25 miles from here, Syrian forces regrouped at the town of Dhour Shweir in preparation for moving to the Bekaa Valley.

The state-controlled Syrian media had earlier said that the Syrian military strength in the Bekaa, a land-locked agricultural land known as Lebanon's breadbasket, will be boosted to head off possible Israeli attack.

Israeli fighter planes used the Bekaa Valley as an air corridor for their military aircraft in raids against Damascus during the last two wars in the Middle East, in 1967 and 1973. But the impact of Syrian redeployment has been heavy on the Lebanese domestic situation.

On Feb. 4, the Syrian government announced its intention to withdraw its troops in Beirut, totaling about one quarter of the 24,000 Syrian soldiers serving in Lebanon.

### Factional Fighting

The troops originally came here 3½ years ago to police a truce ending 18 months of factional fighting between the Christians on the one hand and Palestinians and Lebanese Moslems and leftists on the other.

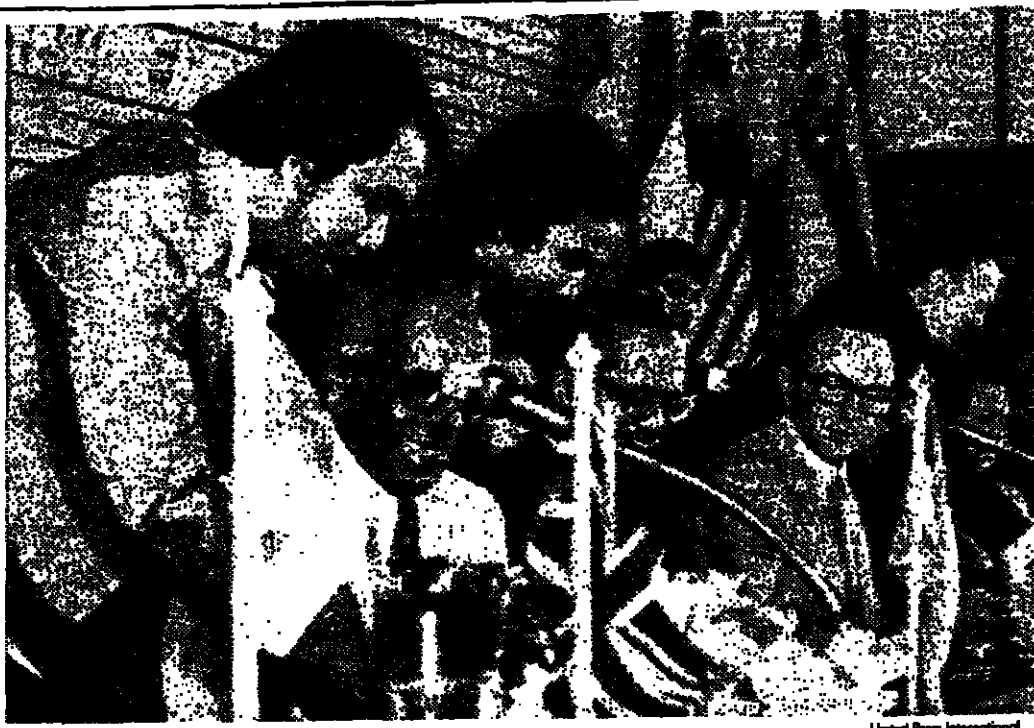
Damascus agreed to delay the withdrawal from Beirut to give President Elias Sarkis time to achieve national detente among the Lebanese.

The pull-out today came 24 hours after Mr. Sarkis had announced proposals for national reconciliation and called on all Lebanese to rally round them. The declaration has helped ease the general political climate.

Moslems and leftists welcomed the president's declaration. Rightists, though, reserved about certain aspects of it, said that it could provide ground for a national dialogue.

The handing over by the Syrians of their positions to the Lebanese Army has met with satisfaction in official and popular circles.

However, the projected and more crucial withdrawal of Syrian troops from the predominantly Moslem West Beirut may prove to be complicated. No date for the evacuation has yet been fixed.



Foreign ministers of the EEC and ASEAN sign a cooperation agreement in Kuala Lumpur.

## EEC Joins ASEAN Economic Cooperation Accord

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, March 7 (UPI) — The Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the European Economic Community today signed an agreement to increase trade and investment between Western Europe and Southeast Asia.

Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani, current president of the EEC's Council of Ministers, welcomed this first agreement pledging a European contribution to development in ASEAN. It grants most-favored-nation trading status among members of the two regional groupings, although this

must be confirmed in bilateral agreements. Also today, the two sides criticized Soviet and Vietnamese military intervention in Afghanistan and Cambodia and called for a total withdrawal of foreign troops from both countries.

A joint statement on political issues "expressed great concern over open armed intervention by foreign powers against two non-aligned countries in Asia," saying that the interventions were carried out "in open violation of international law, thereby threatening international peace and security."

### About Wartime Work in Germany

## French Communist Chief Accused of Lies

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, March 7 (IHT) — The French news magazine L'Express today accused French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais of covering up the extent of his wartime stint as a worker in a Messerschmitt aircraft factory in Germany.

Mr. Marchais has maintained publicly that he escaped from Nazi Germany in 1943, but L'Express printed a photocopy of German records that the magazine said indicated that Mr. Marchais was still in Germany a year later.

L'Express said in its issue going on sale tomorrow that there is no trace of an attempted escape on Mr. Marchais' file, which is available for examination in the municipal archives in Augsburg, West Germany.

The disclosure would be the first evidence from German sources about Mr. Marchais' status in Germany.

Mr. Marchais replied on television that the document, a photocopy of which was published in L'Express, was a "gross forgery" being used to attack him because he is a potential candidate for the presidential election next year.

In an editorial, L'Express said that Mr. Marchais, 59, has lied to his party about his activities in the war years before he joined the party.

Previous controversy over Mr. Marchais' background has had no measurable impact on his authority as secretary-general of the French Communist Party. In 1977, he lost a lawsuit against a former top official of the party who accused him of volunteering for factory work in Nazi Germany. Mr. Marchais has claimed that he was deported and forced to work for six months before escaping to France.

L'Express said that the German document showed that Mr. Marchais was a volunteer foreign worker who lived in a boarding house. The Blue Room, reserved for German workers and foreign volunteers.

Challenging Mr. Marchais to produce his explanation of the discrepancies in his biography, L'Express said that its evidence indicated that he spent "most of the war helping Germany," and that his present political position was therefore "an insult to all members of the Resistance — Communists included."

**France Jails 2 Arabs**  
**In PLO Aide's Death**

PARIS, March 7 (AP) — Two Arabs were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment today for murdering the Palestinian Liberation Organization's representative in France and his assistant in 1978.

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## Russia Further Curbs Exit Visa

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, March 7 (NYT) — The number of Soviet Jews given permission to emigrate from the country fell last month to 2,868, according to a decline that began after a peak of 4,867 persons last October, according to Western diplomats here.

Last year, when the Soviet Union was expecting the United States to grant nondiscriminatory trade conditions tied to Soviet emigration policies under American law, a record 50,461 Jews were given permission to leave.

But after October, the monthly totals began to decline, to 3,300 in December and about the same in January. Last month's total contrasted with 4,126 who were issued exit visas in February, 1979, according to diplomats here. In the first two months of 1980, 6,139 Jews left, compared to 8,166 a year ago, a decline of about 25 percent.

One Western official surmised that the decline came after American reaction to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan made it clear to Soviet leaders they had nothing to gain on trade by continuing to allow large numbers of Jews to leave.

The Trade Act of 1974 barred the U.S. government from granting nondiscriminatory trade and government credits to communist states unless they loosened restriction on emigration.

But early this year, President Carter retaliated by embargoing American grain shipments and exports of industrial technology to the Soviets until their forces withdrew from Afghanistan.

One diplomat here said he expected that emigration might be further restricted as the year goes on.

Aleksandr Lerner, a leader in the Jewish emigration movement, said the Jews here were encouraged by the fact that emigration was continuing and that the decline so far was "not catastrophic."

He said, however, that authorities in some parts of the country were tightening the requirements for exit visas.

**Soviet Consulate Bombed in Berlin**

BERLIN, March 7 (AP) — A bomb heavily damaged the Soviet Consulate General in the U.S.-administered sector of Berlin today, but there were no injuries, police said.

An Afghanistani resistance group claimed responsibility for the blast. Just before the explosion, the West German news agency DPA in Frankfurt received an anonymous phone call in which an organization calling itself "Afghanistani Peoples' Mujahaddin" claimed it placed the bomb.

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**In PLO Aide's Death**

PARIS, March 7 (AP) — Two Arabs were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment today for murdering the Palestinian Liberation Organization's representative in France and his assistant in 1978.

Husni Hatem, 26, and Assad Kayed, 22, were found guilty and ordered jailed after the court rejected a final defense plea that their crime was political.

L'Express said that the German document showed that Mr. Marchais was a volunteer foreign worker who lived in a boarding house. The Blue Room, reserved for German workers and foreign volunteers.

Challenging Mr. Marchais to produce his explanation of the discrepancies in his biography, L'Express said that its evidence indicated that he spent "most of the war helping Germany," and that his present political position was therefore "an insult to all members of the Resistance — Communists included."

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visas, insisting for the first time that invitations from abroad come from immediate relatives and not from distant cousins, uncles and aunts as had been tolerated before.

At least 200,000 Soviet Jews have left the country, mainly for the United States and Israel, since graduation began to be allowed in The January 1979 Soviet census counted 1,811,000 Jews, 300,000 fewer than in 1970.

## U.S. Analysts Say Russia Puts Troops Near Pakistan

(Continued from Page 1)

Babrak Karmal said that he requested Soviet military intervention in December to prevent the United States, China and Pakistan from partitioning Afghanistan, the Associated Press reported from Beirut.

"Experts from these conspiring countries had readied 60,000 guerrillas to invade Afghanistan and execute the partition," Mr. Karmal said in an interview published today by the Paris-based Lebanese leftist magazine Al Watan Al Arabi. He charged that former President Hafizullah Amin was involved in the alleged plot under instructions from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The U.S. analysts estimated that there were about 80,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan and that at least two divisions totaling 25,000

to 30,000 troops probably entered the country soon.

The offensive is meant, in the analysts' view, to re-exert Soviet control over several key provinces. However, these officials believe the Russians still will not enough troops to occupy these provinces permanently, and even will back into sanctuaries in most important areas for conflict the country and along the border.

Responding to persistent rumors from refugees that the Soviet were using poison gas, the analysts said that it seemed clear the Soviet were using some gas, but that there was "no convincing evidence" at this point that lethal gas was being used.

**U.S. Gives Warning**

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI) — In a calculated warning to Soviet Union, the United States today flew four separate, round-trip missions of B-52 bombers from Guam to the Philippines Sea to track Soviet ships, U.S. officials disclosed today.

In another development, U.S. officials said yesterday that the Soviet Union has transport launched Afghanistan that can be used tactical nuclear weapons or chemical or poison warfare, but the no evidence they intend to them. A newspaper, Le Quotidien de Paris, reported yesterday that Russians had such launchers, diplomatic sources were unable to confirm it.

**U.S. Cancels Aid Request**

(Continued from Page 1)

operate with Washington on sensitive security questions.

In a brief exchange with reporters on Capitol Hill, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said that Pakistan had not officially rejected the aid offer. Meanwhile, Hocking Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman, said that discussions with Islamabad on aid would continue and that the administration was still interested in organizing a multilateral assistance program for the country.

State Department officials also said that, despite the suspension of the aid offer, Pakistan was free to purchase military equipment from the United States.

However, the officials said that recent discussions with Pakistani authorities indicated that Islamabad was more interested in obtaining military and economic support elsewhere, particularly from China and other Islamic nations.

Wednesday, Agha Shahi, Gen. Zia's foreign affairs adviser, was quoted as saying that "Pakistan must depend primarily on its national unity and strength as well as the time-tested friendship of China. It will not be prudent on our part to be dependent for our security on any single power."

**Russians Back in Streets**

KABUL, March 7 (NYT) — Soviet soldiers, helicopters and fighter jets and helicopter gunships buzzed the skies amid indications that opponents of the regime President Karmal were preparing for a fresh round of strikes and shop closings next week.

The re-emergence of Soviet troops in the city followed an increase in patrolling by light and other armored vehicles during the last two days. Since Tuesday, shopkeepers and residents of poor areas have received leaflets calling for civil disobedience starting Monday.

**Rifts in Iran: Uncertainty for Hostages**

(Continued from Page 1)

country's future parliament must decide the hostages' fate indicate that numerous other hurdles still must be overcome.

These factors suggest that the captives remain subject to revolutionary Iran's unpredictable, often capricious behavior, and its desire to punish and humiliate the United States.

The only thing that apparently can assure the hostages' quick release remains a direct, clear-cut order from Ayatollah Khomeini. So far, he has shown no willingness to give one, and the embassy militants have said that their decision to transfer custody of the captives was reached without consulting him.

**Main Internal Rift**

Should Ayatollah Khomeini continue to remain aloof, the immediate decisions on the Americans' fate would depend on how the Revolutionary Council handles its main internal rift; that between the Western-educated laymen installed in

key positions and the more hard-line Moslem clergymen who make up the council's majority.

This rift is symbolized by the personal rivalry of Iran's new president, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, and the leader of the powerful Islamic Republican Party, Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti.

After Mr. Bani-Sadr's election victory with 75 percent of the vote, Ayatollah Khomeini appointed him as the head of the Revolutionary Council in place of Ayatollah Beheshti, as well as commander-in-chief of the armed forces. Ayatollah Beheshti, who had been touted as a possible presidential candidate before Ayatollah Khomeini named him, is known to favor more clerical involvement in Iranian politics.

But Ayatollah Beheshti and his party appear to be in a better position than Mr. Bani-Sadr to line up supporters in the Majlis, or parliament, to be elected by early April. While Mr. Bani-Sadr benefited from Ayatollah Khomeini's tacit

blessing during the presidential election, he has not built a party organization that can compete the network of politically influential mullahs that the Islamic Republic Party commands throughout the country.

**Reverses Position**

Typical of the shifting current Iranian politics, Ayatollah Beheshti in early January had indicated a desire to resolve the hostage crisis on with the business of the post-revolutionary Iran. After Bani-Sadr was elected and began pushing that view, Ayatollah Beheshti backed away from it in what analysts here interpret as an effort to bring Mr. Bani-Sadr down in a productive pursuit.

Regardless of the outcome, Iran's parliamentary elections ferral of the hostage crisis to body probably would not provide any quick solution, especially the country's anti-Americanism.

On the Revolutionary Council other hard-line clergymen could frustrate Mr. Bani-Sadr's efforts. Ayatollah Hossein Rafsanjani, a staunch Khomeini disciple, he was wounded last in an assassination attempt ally carried out by Forghani, the Khomeini guerrilla group.

Ayatollah Abdol Arbehidi, named by Ayatollah Khomeini the revolutionary prosecutor and supervised a council member who issued a letter demanding that diplomat Victor Tomseth be handed over to his office in command with an investigation of Forghani.

Mr. Tomseth, one of three diplomats held at the Foreign Ministry in Tehran, apparently sign diplomatic cable that quoted an Iranian professor as saying some of former students belonged to Iran and were "mixed-up" with this, the embassy militants claimed, is proof of Mr. Tomseth's complicity with the group.

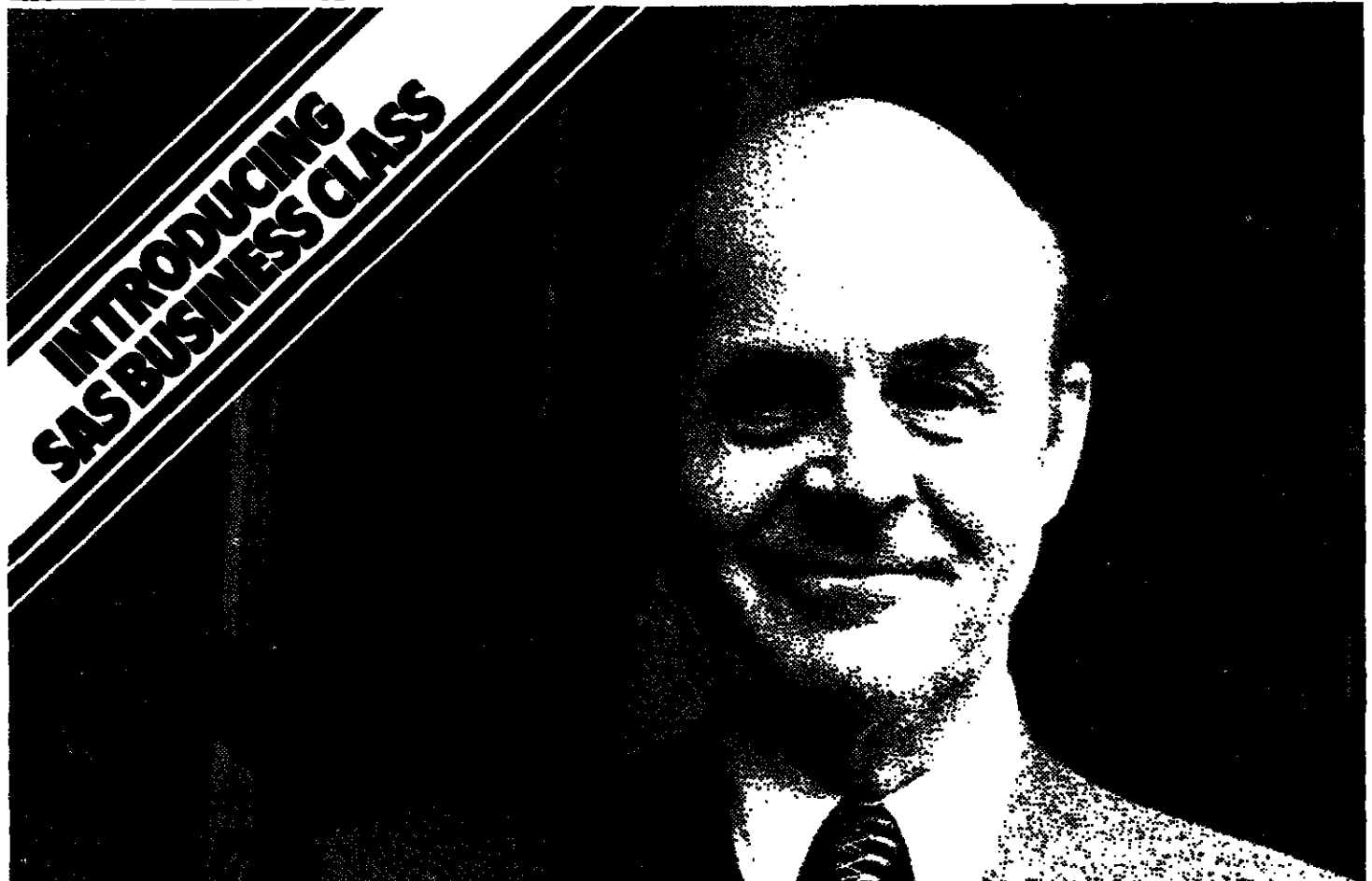
**Lay Support Uncertain**

Another senior cleric on the council is Ayatollah Mehdi Bazargan. He has played a key role in leadership of the elite Revolutionary Guards and the "moderates" have functioned as vigilantes over Iran.

Even the laymen on the Revolutionary Council cannot be upon to support Mr. Bani-Sadr's crunch, analysts here believe.

The most prominent of the moderates is Forghani, who lost out to Bani-Sadr in the presidential race. Mr. Ghotbzadeh has a record rivalry with Mr. Bani-Sadr back to their competition for leadership of the Iranian exile movement in Europe years ago.

A leading Iranian moderate to have returned a seat on the council is former Premier Mehdi Bazargan. But he is understood to be virtually retired from the Iranian politics after the seizure Nov. 4 forced him from office.



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### U.S. Loan to Indonesia

JAKARTA, March 7 (AP) — Indonesia and the United States yesterday signed a \$51-million loan agreement under which Indonesia will buy 17,000 tons of rice and 60,000 tons of wheat from the United States.

## Ex-Chief of Angolan Guerrilla Front Surfaces to Obtain Asylum in France

PARIS, March 7 (IHT) — Holden Roberto, a former Angolan guerrilla leader, has asked for political asylum in France, a French government spokesman said today.

Mr. Roberto, 55, led a pro-Western faction in Angola's anti-colonial struggle against Portugal. After independence in 1975, the United States and France gave him covert assistance in a short-lived attempt to resist the Soviet- and Cuban-backed government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

With the collapse of his own movement, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, he sought refuge in neighboring Zaire. He was

## Asked to Official

ordered the national broadcast system not to give them automatic air time.

In their statement yesterday calling on the council to "take delivery" of the hostages, the militants bitterly noted that they still opposed a visit to the hostages by the UN commission.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said today that once the hostages were moved to another location the UN panel would visit them. There had been no indication of where the Americans might be taken.

Elsewhere in Tehran several hundred people were injured when rival stone-throwing demonstrators clashed at a rally of the leftist Fedayeen movement, the official Pars news agency said.

Islamic fundamentalists apparently attacked the Fedayeen in the latest of sporadic clashes between the extremists and leftist groups.

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With the collapse of his own



## Carter Plan Pushes Utility Switch to Coal

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 7 (NYT) — President Carter outlined to Congress yesterday a 10-year, \$10-billion program aimed at inducing public utilities to use more domestic coal, with the goal of saving 1 million barrels of imported oil daily. The keystone of the program would be \$3.6 billion in federal grants within 5 years to convert 107 power plants from oil to coal.

"No other sector of the economy can achieve as great a near-term savings of oil and gas," Mr. Carter said in a letter to Congress, noting that electric utilities use about 3 million of the 17-million barrels of oil consumed in the nation daily.

Offsetting the conversion from oil would require 40 million extra tons a year of Eastern coal, an increase that Department of Energy officials acknowledge would strain railroad equipment, increase freight rates and produce more potentially harmful acid rain.

While the administration plan provides grants and loans, primarily to the utilities, to help solve such problems, some environmental groups object that the program does not go far enough in guaranteeing public health.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, Carter's chief rival for the Democratic presidential nomination, termed the plan too timid, proposing instead a program twice as large.

### Political Element

The political element of the proposal was further underscored by its presentation on Capitol Hill by Stuart Eizenstat, the president's chief domestic adviser, and John Sawhill, deputy secretary of energy, at a meeting arranged by Sen. Robert Byrd, the majority leader.

Sen. Byrd, of coal-rich West Virginia, who has been pushing for the conversion of oil-fired plants, promised early action on what amounted to a broad proposal from the administration as opposed to a formal bill or package of measures.

Yesterday's plan was the third attempt by the federal government to induce utilities, traditionally among the most conservative of industries, to switch from oil to coal. Two measures adopted by Congress after the Arab oil embargo of 1973-74 were intended to encourage conversion, but many utilities balked because of the heavy expense involved.

The new proposal would be paid for out of general revenue funds, with the cost offset by the income generated from the windfall profits tax on oil companies.

Gerald Pfeffer, deputy administrator of the Economic Regulatory Commission, said the first phase of the plan, extending to 1985, would attempt to save 400,000 barrels of oil a day through mandatory conversion of plants, primarily in the Northeastern states, that are deemed easiest to change. Some in

this group originally were designed to burn coal, and did so before being converted to oil.

The second phase, from 1985 to 1990, would seek to convert plants deemed less easy to switch, through voluntary action as opposed to the required conversion of the first group. This would be done through \$6 billion in grants aimed toward oil- and gas-burning utilities primarily in the Southeast, Southwest and California. The anticipated saving could be 600,000 barrels of oil a day.

Some \$50 million in additional

funds would be given to state agencies reviewing plans submitted by the utilities to ensure that the conversions met environmental standards. Some of the original grants also could be used to reduce pollutants by treating coal to remove impurities such as sulfur dioxide.

### Acid Rain

Public and private environmental groups have warned recently that more burning of coal, while it would reduce oil imports, would significantly contribute to air pollution, including acid rain. Acid rain results from the combining in the atmosphere of sulfides and water to produce a solution containing a small percentage of sulfuric acid. Even small amounts have been found to harm crops and forests.

Mr. Pfeffer and other Department of Energy experts said there was no doubt that the increased burning of coal would produce more acid rain, although the amount and the potential harm are in dispute. Blakeman Early, an official of the Sierra Club, said that if the administration plan goes forward, acid rain will increase at least 20 to 25 percent over New England and Canada.

The Sierra Club and the Environmental Defense Fund said the increase in air pollution would result in economic losses. Drafters of the proposal said their intent was to save money for consumers as well as reducing oil imports.

Robert Davies of the Economic Regulatory Administration said, as an example, that converting one power plant in Massachusetts would cost about \$30 million in capital investment, but that the saving afterward would be about that much each year.

However, Mr. Pfeffer acknowledged problems, such as the fact that freight rates for coal will rise. Another is the disposal of the sludge removed from the coal before it is burned. In some coastal areas it is loaded on barges and dumped offshore.

A further question is the ability of the railroads to carry large amounts of coal from Appalachia to the Northeast.

"It doesn't make sense to convert a power plant on Long Island from oil to coal if you can't get the coal there," Mr. Pfeffer conceded.

## Judge in Texas Refuses to Allow Sterilization of Retarded Woman

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 7 (AP) — Appellate courts or the state Legislature must decide whether parents of mentally retarded children can have them sterilized, a judge said yesterday in refusing to permit sterilization of a retarded woman.

Armour Ball, Bexar County Court-at-law judge, refused to allow the tubal ligation surgery requested for Sylvia Gonzalez, 22, but also said he was not sure he had jurisdiction in the case. Abelardo and Helen Gonzalez sought permission for the operation, claiming their daughter would never be able to care for a child.

"Yes, I'm upset," said Mr. Gonzalez after the trial. "Here I am trying to protect my daughter. A lot of parents are waiting for the door to be opened up for them because they are in the same situation. Instead of opening the door even a little bit, this guy comes along and says he doesn't think he has jurisdiction and puts another padlock on the door."

The operation was opposed by Donald Bayne, the attorney appointed to protect Miss Gonzalez's legal interests, and by Advocacy Inc., a federally funded organization to protect the rights of the disabled. Mr. Bayne and Sandra

### 3 Sentenced to Die For Murder in China

HONG KONG, March 7 (AP) — A court in the southern Chinese city of Canton sentenced three men to death for the ambush and murder of a policeman investigating an attempted robbery. Radio Canton reported today.

Five other men implicated in the crime were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 10 to 15 years, the radio said in a broadcast monitored in Hong Kong.

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While Gerald Ford was encouraging a Republican movement to draft him, presidential candidate Ronald Reagan, center, was attending rallies in the South this week, such as this one in Marietta, Ga. He told a news conference a Ford candidacy would do more harm to other Republicans than it would to him.

## Republican Group Forms A 'Draft Ford Committee'

NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT) — A prominent group of former President Gerald Ford's associates announced yesterday the formation of a national Draft Ford Committee, to encourage public appeals to him to enter the Republican presidential race.

The committee, headed by Thomas Read, former secretary of the Air Force, includes such major Republican fund-raisers as Leonard Firestone, the former U.S. ambassador to Belgium — Mr. Ford's next-door neighbor in Rancho Mirage, Calif. — and Detroit businessman Max Fisher.

In St. Petersburg, Fla., Mr. Ford challenged his private supporters to form just such a public movement calling for his entry in the race.

A spokesman for the draft group, which is asking people to write or wire Mr. Ford urging him to run, said that it had been established with Mr. Ford's knowledge and apparent support. The committee is designed to answer his statement, in an interview with The New York Times last Saturday, that before he entered the race, he wanted to see "an honest-to-goodness, bona fide urging by a broad-based group in my party."

In another key development, Mr. Ford was to meet today in California with John Sears, who was fired last week from the top role in Ronald Reagan's presidential campaign. Last Saturday, Mr. Ford praised Mr. Sears highly as a "real professional," and said he would seek his advice about a campaign.

The efforts to get Mr. Ford into the presidential race also got a lift when Bernard Kilbourn, the New York state Republican chairman, asked the former president to run and said he was setting up a meeting for Mr. Ford with party officials in New York next week.

In Connecticut, John Miller, head of a state of delegates pledged to Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee — who dropped out of the

## CBS Is Held in Contempt For Refusing Tapes, Film

By Deirdre Carmody

NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT) — CBS News was held in contempt of court yesterday for refusing a court order that it submit, for possible use in a trial, all broadcast tape and film of a "60 Minutes" program on alleged fraud in a New Jersey restaurant chain.

The contempt finding was stayed pending appeal. CBS News is seeking immediate review of the case, the second in a week in which the government sought access to a news organization's unbroadcast material. On Tuesday, ABC News said it had agreed to submit some of the film and tape subpoenaed by a federal grand jury looking into allegations that Hamilton Jordan, the White House chief of staff, used cocaine on a visit to Studio 54, the New York discotheque.

CBS News was held in contempt by Judge Herbert Stern of Federal District Court in Newark, N.J., after the news organization, citing the First Amendment's protection of free speech, declined to turn over the "60 Minutes" material.

The subpoena was for tape and film for a segment entitled "From Burgers to Bankruptcy," broadcast Dec. 3, 1978, which alleged that executives of Wild Bill's Family Restaurant Inc. had tried to defraud investors of millions of dollars. Seven executives of the chain were indicted by a federal grand jury last September on conspiracy and fraud charges.

### \$1 a Day

The judge, while recognizing a qualified First Amendment privilege for CBS News, is requiring it to produce an extensive array of non-broadcast material for review by the court and possible use by the defendants. After two days of hearings, he ordered CBS News to pay a fine of \$1 a day, but stayed the contempt finding pending review by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

News organizations have long resisted such orders on the ground that they are prohibited by the First Amendment. Editors and First Amendment lawyers point out, however, that there are important differences between the ABC and CBS cases.

One such distinction, they note, is that three men who were interviewed about Mr. Jordan asked that ABC News give the interview tape and film to the grand jury. This in effect made moot a principal argument by the press in resisting such

Senate Confirms Post

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP) — The Senate yesterday approved the nomination of George Dalley of Washington to Civil Aeronautics Board. Mr. Dalley replaces Alfred Kahn, who left the board to become chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability.

The 1981 budget also includes a request of \$809 million to begin shuttle space flight operations, assuming the shuttle begins to fly early next year. Delaying the first shuttle flight would reduce the request for flight operations.

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## Exit Bars Move Women's Say Registration Unnecessary

WASHINGTON, March 7 (NYT) — The House subcommittee of the House Select Committee on Women's Rights yesterday moved to register women for possible military service, after most enough troops to be called into the country and the subcommittee on will back into the discussion, which was re- the country and the subcommittee on will back into the discussion, which was re-

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## A Smell of Poison

Disquieting reports keep surfacing about the use of poison gas in brushfire wars in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. They are never absolutely conclusive, but they all have one thing in common: a Soviet connection.

The most recent reports come from Afghanistan. First there were news dispatches describing the arrival of metal canisters of a type used to contain toxic chemicals. At about the same time State Department spokesman Hodding Carter asserted "that Soviet military forces have brought chemical decontamination equipment with them into Afghanistan and that Soviet aircraft — operating from bases in the Soviet Union — conducted air strikes in the areas where . . . chemical attacks are alleged to have occurred." Now, according to Western diplomats, refugees have seen "metal canisters falling from planes and spewing out blue-green-gray smoke on hitting the ground." One diplomat continued, "These backward people then described how villagers acted like madmen, became paralyzed and died."

Similar reports about Laos, even better documented though also not conclusive, began emerging more than a year ago. U.S. intelligence officials say they are convinced that the Soviet Union was responsible for the use of both World War I type mustard gas and modern nerve gas against anti-communist Hmong tribesmen. The gas attacks were said to have taken place in February, 1978. Later, there were intelligence reports that the Soviet-supported Vietnamese were using gas in Cambodia. There have also been less convincing reports that gas has been used in Ethiopia and Southern Yemen, in each case linked to Soviet-inspired military action in those countries.

These various reports, some more credible than others, should serve to focus attention on a number of worrisome facts. First, the Soviet Union is fully equipped to fight with poison gas and defend against it. The United States and its NATO allies know this, it troubles them, but they have done little about it. The Soviet Union has 100,000 chemical warfare specialists integrated into its land, air and sea forces. All Soviet armored vehicles are pressurized and equipped with filters to keep out poison gas. The Russians also have gas delivery systems ranging from mines to ICBM warheads. Soviet troops in Afghani-

stan have with them the TMS-65, a turbojet engine mounted on a turntable and hooked up to a tankful of decontaminating chemicals. It is a crudely efficient device for spraying cleaning vehicles. All evidence indicates that the Soviet Union regards chemical warfare as acceptable in certain circumstances.

There is little doubt that gas would be effective on the plains of Central Europe if an East-West war should be fought there. NATO armor would be completely vulnerable. And what if the United States sent a division to the Gulf to combat a Soviet advance? The capacity of such a force to restrain the Russians is highly questionable anyway, but against gas the result is a foregone conclusion.

Then there is the proliferation problem. Nerve gas is about as hard to manufacture as detergent. With the Soviet Union setting the pace, what is to prevent poison gas from becoming the poor man's nuclear weapon? The 1925 Geneva protocol banning chemical warfare is filled with loopholes and ongoing multilateral and bilateral negotiations hold little promise for plugging them. It is terrifying to think what a tinhorn dictator or a single-minded terrorist might do with a small stock of nerve gas.

So far, the United States military has responded by urging more money for building up gas stocks and developing protective equipment. To deal with the safety question, military scientists have come up with the binary bomb, which contains two relatively harmless chemicals that combine and become deadly on detonation. The idea is deterrence. But the Soviet Union, which is already prepared to take a gas attack, will not be easily deterred. Perhaps another trade-off could be found somewhere in the gray area of future weaponry.

But if the Russians show no interest in a mutual forbearance of chemical weapons, the West must certainly must be prepared to withstand a gas attack. It is by no means clear, however, that it needs the ability to launch one or that gas is necessary to defend against gas. Tactical nuclear weapons remain a better deterrent to a Soviet attack in Western Europe and a capacity for chemical warfare will not make U.S. deterrence anymore credible in places like the Gulf. The Soviet gas threat is serious and must be met, but the correct response is not necessarily to fight fire with fire.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## On the Primary Trail

The results of Tuesday's primaries, in an uncommon development, probably helped as many presidential candidates as they hurt. Sen. Baker has withdrawn. Congressman Anderson has — at least for now — arrived. President Carter and Sen. Kennedy are still there. The traditional winnowing-out process has become, at least temporarily, this year's winnowing-in.

Kennedy, after four consecutive losses to the president in four states, at least won the Democratic primary in his home state unambiguously. Whether the Massachusetts victory for Kennedy was the product of loyalties or signified a shift in voters' concerns and preferences on the issues no one knows. But certainly Carter's victory in Vermont over Kennedy would seem to support the home-court interpretation. The answer should not be too long coming, because next week brings primaries for the Democrats in Alabama, Georgia and Florida where Carter appears to have the field virtually to himself. Kennedy will concentrate his limited resources on Illinois, March 18, and New York, March 25, where his prospects may be brighter than in Dixie, but not much. The home-state folks were good to Kennedy, but their strong support could not erase three defeats in northern New England.

Former ambassador George Bush rallied in Massachusetts after his trouncing in New Hampshire. Bush, on the strength of some energetic campaigning, probably saved himself from serious political problems by his close victory in Massachusetts. He can head

into the southern primaries as a winner and an alternative to the favorite, Ronald Reagan. With his victory in Vermont and a photo-finish third in Massachusetts, Reagan just missed, by a few thousand votes, leaving the rest of the Republican field far behind.

One problem confronting the Reagan campaign, in particular, is the prospect of its running up against the statutory limits on campaign spending before its opponents do. His money problems mean that Reagan, more than Bush or Anderson or even possibly former President Ford, literally cannot afford to have the nomination fight continue into late May and June.

So the Democratic and Republican front-runners are still in place, though looking a hair less self-confident. The big story — the most surprising and interesting one to emerge from Tuesday's voting — was undoubtedly the ascent of John Anderson. Anderson fought Bush, in Massachusetts, and Reagan, in Vermont, to near dead-heats in the balloting. Undoubtedly his frank and unequivocal positions on controversial issues, like the gasoline tax and the grain-sale embargo, brought both voters and voters to his cause. John Anderson will now be able to raise money. He will continue to mobilize independent voters and voters on the much put-upon Republican left. His main achievement so far has been that — in a year when so many candidates are being supported grudgingly because they are not someone else — Anderson has caused people to vote for him.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Murder of a Journalist

The brutal slaying of Selim al Lawzi, editor and publisher of Al Hawadess magazine, was a murder with a message. Reduced to its simplest terms, it was: do not mess with Syria. To drive it home with gruesome clarity, Lawzi's abductors mutilated his writing hand before killing him. A Lebanese Cabinet minister described the killing as "the murder of the free word." The president of the Lebanese Reporters' Association urged journalists to leave the country because "Lebanon is no

longer a haven for press freedom." Unfortunately, both of those responses deliver the wrong message. Editors, publishers and government officials in Lebanon and around the world must let those responsible — in Damascus or wherever they are — know that the murder of a journalist will not silence the press and that it will bring reprisals that are legal and ethical, but painful.

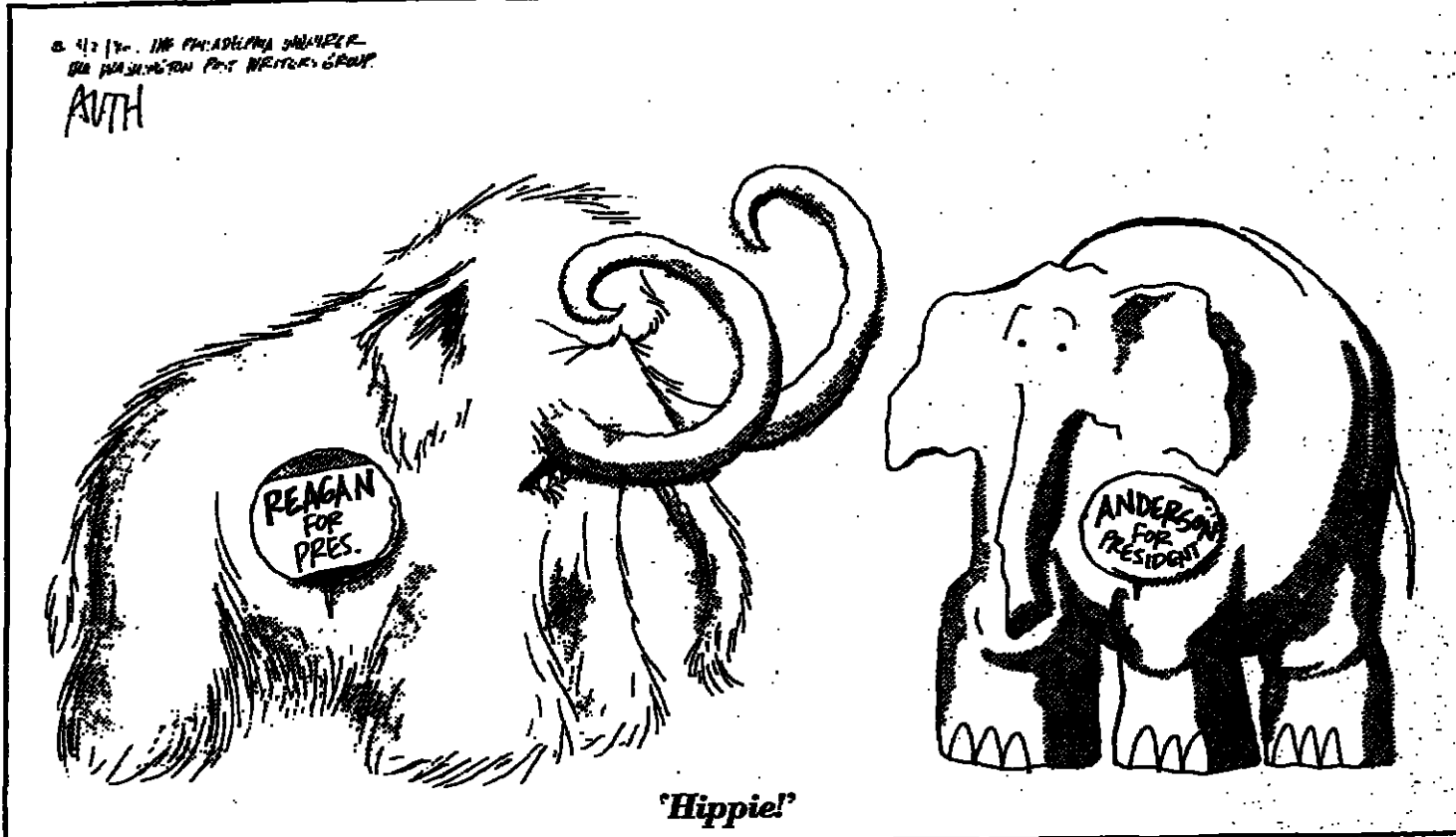
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
March 8, 1905

NEW YORK — The great battle between the companies owning New York's elevated and underground railway companies and their employees, who demand higher wages and reduced hours, commenced this morning. About 1.2 million people use the railways and tubes daily, and the struggle means a partial paralysis of the business of this great city. To meet this emergency, the companies have raked together a number of people under the leadership of Jim Farley, the professional strike-breaker. Many people got up today at 3 a.m. and started to walk to business. Women struggle with men, and children are trampled under foot in the effort to reach the trains that are still working.

NEW YORK — The Siamese twins may be indissolubly and eternally one to the scientific as well as the circus world, but they are two persons to the White Star Line, which has refused to convey them to Europe on the Majestic on a single ticket. The twins in question — Mary and Margaret Gibbs, aged 18 — pleaded that they had traveled on railways in the United States with one ticket, but the steamship line's answer, according to the same source, was that railway journeys did not include meals, whereas steamship travel did, and while the twins may be one to themselves and the universe, they still have two mouths to feed.



## The Economic Outlook of U.S. Industry

By Reginald H. Jones

This is the third of four articles on the U.S. economy. They were written for the International Herald Tribune by Sen. Lloyd M. Bentsen, D-Texas; Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO; Reginald H. Jones, chairman of the General Electric Co. and the U.S. Business Council; and J.W. Anderson of The Washington Post's editorial page staff.

WASHINGTON — Mild recession and continued high inflation are in prospect for the United States in 1980.

Both have been expected, but it now appears that the recession will be shallower than previously forecast, while inflation will be even worse than anticipated only a few weeks ago.

The new round of OPEC oil increases, coming on top of earlier increases, adds a virulent extra push to inflation as the effects ripple out through the economy. And events in Iran and Afghanistan make increased defense spending necessary and inevitable.

With U.S. productivity actually declining in 1979 and unlikely to start recovering until late in 1980, most U.S. economists expect that consumer prices, which increased 13.3 percent in 1979, will go up at least that much in 1980. Looking into 1981, even the administration admits that inflation will still be in the 8-9 percent range.

The prospect of prices still rising at that rate in 1981, when the economy is expected to be coming out of a recession, is most discouraging. While there is strong resistance to mandatory wage and price controls today in both business and government, the political pressure to take dramatic action is going to be intense in this election year. The administration rejected such controls in its economic report and budget message, but acknowledged the need for disciplined monetary and fiscal policy.

The administration has not asked for a tax cut, but most observers expect the Congress to enact a \$25-30 billion tax cut to recycle the windfall profits tax receipts and address the problems of underemployment in business. Rising sentiment exists for tax legislation that will strengthen the supply side of the economy, as opposed to traditional stimulation of demand that would add to inflationary pressures.

As to cyclical considerations, there is much quibbling among economists as to whether the recession actually began in 1979. Quarter-to-quarter growth rates were irregular, affected by energy problems and events in Iran, and there was a surprising surge of GNP growth in the final quarter. But

disregarding these irregularities, real growth in the gross national production of the United States slowed significantly from 4.4 in 1978 to 2.3 in 1979. Our General Electric economists, whose forecasts have held up remarkably well in this turbulent period, see an actual decline of 0.7 in GNP in 1980, followed by a rise of 3.9 in 1981.

Thus the outlook is for a mild recession in 1980 with housing and autos leading the downturn. Unemployment, now at 6 percent, may reach 7.3 by the end of the year. But the decline will be short and mild compared with 1974-75 because of relative strength in exports, defense spending, and business investment. In fact, if we exclude spending for trucks and fleet cars, business is expected to maintain its outlays for plant and equipment to make up for the relatively slow pace of capital spending since the 1974-75 recession.

As to international trade, during 1979 the United States managed to hold its volume of oil imports to 1978 levels; but the big increase in oil prices still raised our bill for oil imports from \$42 to \$60 billion. Nevertheless, the United States strongly expanded its exports of manufactured goods and actually achieved a nominal surplus in its current accounts, after two years of deep deficits. This year economists are talking about another slight surplus in our current accounts, but it will be difficult to achieve any improvement in the trade deficit.

### Resurgence

Looking over the valley into the early 1980s, it appears that these same sectors — business spending, exports, and defense equipment, as well as energy and natural resources, will bring a resurgence of growth in the decade ahead. And this in turn will undergird a revival

of consumer spending and housing activity. Inflation will continue to be a serious concern, but some relief is in store as the problems related to productivity and energy supply are brought closer to solution. These problems are finally beginning to receive the deserved attention of both the administration and Congress.

Of course, anyone who tries to assess where the U.S. economy is going in the 1980s would be wise to hedge his comments with a big question mark about the Middle East. If the flow of oil from that strategic area were to be seriously interrupted, the consequences would be grave indeed not only for the United States, but also for Europe and Japan.

It is going to take a high degree of statesmanship in all the capitals of the free world to move us safely through this dangerous period in history.

## Balancing Act in Bucharest

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — "Anyone who visits President Nicolae Ceausescu these days," a diplomat from a neutral country said recently, "is doing more than paying a courtesy call; he's registering a protest."

If that is the case, then there has been a festival of protests in Romania during the last few weeks. The most significant of these manifestations belong to two categories.

The first, the "anti-Afghan" protests, were made up of the visits to Bucharest of David Newson, an undersecretary of state from Washington; of Franz Josef Strauss, the leader of the West German opposition; and of Adalberto Minucci, a member of the Italian Communist Party secretariat.

As if to underscore the protests, Romania is talking about setting up direct relations with the European Economic Community. On Feb. 8, Bucharest and the EEC initiated an agreement to set up a joint commission. The first of its kind between the Common Market and a member of the Comecon. The agenda of this commission, which will meet once a year "at the highest possible level" will include more than commercial questions.

That is one side of Romania's foreign relations balance sheet. On the other, Mr. Ceausescu, the president of Romania and head of its Communist Party, undertook a friendly visit to his Bulgarian neighbor,

who are known for their unyielding fidelity to Moscow. At the same time, he openly reduced his contacts with China, contacts which have clearly upset the Soviet Union.

To crown this part of his balancing act, Mr. Ceausescu played host for three days to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. This visit gave rise to a great deal of dramatic speculation early last month, but according to reliable sources, it was Mr. Ceausescu himself who invited Mr. Gromyko.

A few days after Mr. Gromyko's visit, Mr. Ceausescu greeted Giuseppe Zamberletti, the deputy foreign minister of Italy in Bucharest. The fact that Italy currently holds the presidency of the Common Market was a fundamental cause of that visit. It is probable that Mr. Ceausescu asked Mr. Zamberletti to inform the EEC Council of Ministers of the results of his talks with Mr. Gromyko.

### Saving Detente

In other words, Mr. Ceausescu may have taken it upon himself to try to save what remains of international detente and to create the conditions to hold the Madrid conference, as scheduled. Bucharest wants this conference of the 35 signatories of the Helsinki accords to take place at the highest possible level in the fall. Romania, and other Eastern European countries see the Madrid talks as the best opportunity to rescue the East-West dialogue from impending doom and to allow a full participation of small countries.

This participation would deprive Moscow of any pretext to impose greater solidarity and discipline on Eastern Europe.

Yet the Kremlin has shown little enthusiasm for the Madrid conference and appears to be hoping for a postponement. High up on the agenda for the Madrid talks is a review of the results of the detente initiated by the Helsinki accords, and following the intervention in Afghanistan and the banishment of Andrei Sakharov, Moscow knows that it would not be able to avoid a bitter confrontation.

The Soviet authorities got a foretaste of what they could expect in Madrid at the Hamburg scientific forum, where Western scientists openly and often assailed Moscow for violating almost every article of the Helsinki accords.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ceausescu, an avid reader of Soviet publications, is likely to have noticed a recent article in the Soviet monthly *Economist* in Sciences titled: "Integration in

the Process of Rapprochement Among Socialist States."

The article, published on the 30th anniversary of Comecon's founding, contains nothing to reassure Mr. Ceausescu.

### Integration

According to Boris Pugaichev, its author, the only real integration possible is a "reciprocal adjustment" on all levels that would lead "within a determined historical perspective, to the establishment of a single socio-economic and political organization . . . leading to the unification and the amalgamation of peoples."

The Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov declared three years ago that his country sought "to move toward a merger with sister Socialist states and an ever more complete rapprochement with the Soviet Union."

According to Mr. Pugaichev, this goal can be attained only "through fully directed and adequate political action. And it is not so much this amalgamation out of the question for the present — that frightens Mr. Ceausescu, but any "fully directed and adequate policies." Mr. Ceausescu has gone in another direction to celebrate his 62nd birthday in January. He pushed the limits of his own personality cult beyond the almost unattainable heights reached under Stalin and Mao.

### Poetic Tribute

A tribute paid to the Romanian leader by the poet Corneliu Vadim Tudor in an article published by the magazine *Saptaminal*, exceeds all previous published efforts. Mr. Tudor writes:

"Our national hero is the supreme embodiment of good: the gigantic moral status of this unique man has definitely pulled the Romans out of the ancillary relations we had with others."

"Owing to the planetary resonance of the president's voice, our eternal homeland has been raised to such heights that both hemispheres of the globe can contemplate it. But above all, he is our lay god, the heart of the party and the nation, the man for history and eternity whom we shall follow faithfully in all he will do for the bronze ideals of Romania and our humanity."

"I will not disappear completely, for my work will survive," Horace believed.

The question today is to know which literature will survive Mr. Ceausescu: Mr. Tudor's poetry or Mr. Pugaichev's prose?

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## A Talk With Foreigner Schmid

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Chas. Helmut Schmid of the man Federal Republic said in an interview at Blair House that a policy of "punishing" Soviet Union for its actions in Afghanistan was unproductive and could be dangerous.

It was natural, he said, if allies, with similar goals but different interests, should from time to time, but many press and media reports on differences and misunderstandings were "misleading."

European opinion in general, he thought, was much more favorable toward the United States than press opinion, but there need, he conceded, for close consultation on East-West policy and a new effort to develop a range strategy and plan among the Western allies.

"Europe wants to be under in America," he said, "but we times fear America doesn't care to understand us." "At the same time," he said, "the European nations have a leadership of the world can come only from the West."

### Mistake

It was a mistake, Schmid served, to compare Europe's already truly united, with the United States. There were mental differences of history, geography that would take generations to resolve — partly on problems that affected the United States.

For example, the chair pointed out, that Germany was divided and when he spoke of German nation, "he meant all Germans, millions of whom were 'tagged' beyond the boundary West Germany. He was doing best, he could, he said, in Germany, to help the East German and Eastern European. He managed to repatriate 250,000 in 1979 alone. No such would be possible under such of extreme tension with Moscow."

Schmid emphasized that he was for a policy of detente was necessary to pursue this position of unpalatable strength saw no contradiction between detente and the most vigilant build of the Western forces "I can forget," he said, "that the West troops are only 30 miles from my own home in Hamburg."

On the question of whether rope was doing all it could own defense, the chancellor said West Germany was above size of the state of Oregon, a population of 60 million. It densely-populated area there about 6,000 nuclear weapons of them no doubt targeted by nuclear missiles.

In contrast, he noted, most U.S. nuclear weapons were on U.S. submarines or in space stations of the United States, where the risks to America were not so great.

Accordingly, any serious differences between Washington and Soviet Union naturally raised ties in the European border, he said, and could not always met with the same policies seemed right for the United States.

### Tendency

He thought Washington sometimes rather "unpredictable" and he is known to have been a large nation like the Soviet Union. It would be a long time, he emphasized, before Europe, with common language, could ever approach America's hopes for a global continent. All nations are clear, and want their pride to be respected," he said.

And yet, he concluded, the aggressive and the peace-loving tendencies of so many wars and tragedies of the past, were only an imperfect symbol of the progress made since 1945.

When he was asked whether rope had any new ideas about common policies could be developed among the free nations in defense and development of the world, he said, "I am not sure."

"It is here in this country, said, 'that there is the greatest effort of talent, energy, and tapped resources, and this is the main hope.'"

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## State Department Seeks Funds For Foreign Aid Emergencies

WASHINGTON, March 7 (WP) — The State Department said yesterday that it wants \$50 million in unallocated foreign aid money that could allow the administration to respond quickly to unexpected foreign policy interests abroad.

The proposed new fund was mentioned in testimony before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations by Undersecretary of State Matthew Nimetz.

The request is the second of its kind to have been made within a few weeks.

Last month, Defense Secretary Harold Brown urged Congress to approve a \$46-million down payment on a new fund aimed at stock-

piling extra military equipment that might be needed quickly by friendly countries in an emergency, beyond the arms normally stockpiled for U.S. forces or those already on order for foreign governments.

### Third Program

Yesterday, Mr. Nimetz also disclosed a third such program, a requested increase in the president's so-called "draw-down" authority from \$10 million to \$40 million. This would let the president dig deeper into existing U.S. arms supplies to ship some abroad in an emergency.

Army Lt. Gen. Ernest Graves, director of the Pentagon's Security Assistance Agency, told the sub-

committee that this new action would complement the Brown plan.

Mr. Nimetz told Congress that none of this is meant to get around overall levels or guidelines set by Congress, and advance notification would be given of the money's use to meet any "unanticipated, priority needs."

But both new proposals described yesterday met resistance from subcommittee Chairman Jake Garn, R-Utah. Mr. Garn said that he thought Congress could act very fast if necessary in emergency situations.

### Past Abuses

The reason draw-down authorities and other unallocated fund accounts had been reduced previously was because of past abuses, though not necessarily by this administration, Mr. Garn said.

Mr. Nimetz was testifying in support of the administration's overall \$2.97-billion request for fiscal 1981 to finance security assistance programs. The program's economic support fund accounts for the bulk of the request, at \$2 billion for fiscal 1981.

This is the fund category where the extra unallocated \$50 million is being sought "for use in meeting unforeseen developments where small amounts of assistance can support important foreign policy interests," Mr. Nimetz said.

According to congressional sources, this economic support fund category traditionally has had fewer strings on it than other forms of aid and is thus politically useful to a president for trying to gain U.S. influence in various places.

The U.S. effort to arrange expanded access to ports and airfields in Oman, Kenya and Somalia for American military planes and warships also includes providing money to these countries for the first time from the economic support fund.

## Obituaries

### William L. Patterson, 89, U.S. Communist Lawyer

NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT) — William L. Patterson, 89, a lawyer and writer active in the American Communist Party for half a century, died Wednesday night after a prolonged illness.

Although he was involved in a number of political and legal battles before World War II, Mr. Patterson probably gained widest recognition in December, 1951, when he joined Paul Robeson at the United Nations to deliver a petition accusing the U.S. government of genocidal acts in various places around the world.

Mr. Patterson was born in San Francisco Aug. 29, 1890. He went to sea as a young man with the intention of working his way up to the rank of ship's engineer. However, when that goal seemed impossible to attain because he was black, he switched to a law career, graduating at 27 in 1919. Mr. Patterson moved to New York City shortly afterward and, in 1923, he opened a law office in Harlem.

Three years later, he joined the Communist Party, U.S.A., and became involved in the political and legal controversies of that time, including the Sacco-Vanzetti case in 1927 and that of the Scottsboro Boys in the early 1930s.

### Wilhelm Hoegner

MUNICH, March 7 (Reuters) — Former Bavarian state premier Wilhelm Hoegner, 92, died here Wednesday of acute kidney failure, the Social Democratic Party announced today.

After World War II, the occupying U.S. authorities chose Mr. Hoegner as premier of West Germany's largest state because of his previous bitter opposition to the Nazis.

He served as Bavarian premier until September, 1946, and was elected for a second term as state government leader from 1954 to 1957. One of the elder statesmen of the Social Democratic Party, he was the son of a railroad worker and trained as a lawyer.

As a member of the parliament of Bavaria, the state in which the Nazi Party took root, he called for a commission of inquiry into the abortive 1923 Nazi coup. He made public the close connections which had de-

veloped between the Nazi Party, industry, the German Army and police. After Hitler took power in 1933, Mr. Hoegner fled through Austria to Switzerland where he remained until the Allies entered Germany in 1945.

### Bernard Mackey

NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT) — Bernard Mackey, 70, a singer and guitarist who was a member of the original Ink Spots quartet founded in the 1930s, died of cancer yesterday in Miami.

According to Willie Godwin, a member of the current group, Mr. Mackey joined the Ink Spots when Charles Fuqua went into the Army in the early 1940s. He joined the group as a guitarist, teaming up with Orville (Hoppy) Jones, Ivory (Deek) Watson and Bill Kenny. When Mr. Fuqua came out of the Army, he and Mr. Mackey both worked with the Ink Spots, making alternate appearances.

### Micheline George Bood

PARIS, March 7 (IHT) — Micheline George Bood, 53, a French journalist and writer, died of Hodgkin's disease last week.

Mrs. Bood, who served as an official interpreter with the U.S. Third Army, was the first French citizen to enter Berlin after its liberation during World War II. She later worked with the Marshall Plan organization and became private secretary to the U.S. Marshall Plan administrator in Europe.

In 1978, Mrs. Bood wrote a book, "Les Annees Doubles" (The Double Years), recounting her experiences as a young woman in France during the German occupation. She also wrote articles for Le Monde and the International Herald Tribune.

### British Soldier Hurt In IRA Bomb Attack

BELFAST, March 7 (UPI) — A British soldier was seriously injured today by the explosion of a remote controlled bomb in Crossmaglen, 40 miles southwest of Belfast. The Provisional Irish Republican Army took responsibility for the attack in telephone calls to local newspapers and radio stations.

A British Army spokesman said that the bomb had been planted in a stolen car parked near one of the town's busiest streets and was detonated as a dozen soldiers passed by on foot. It caused widespread damage to shops and houses.

### Prosperous Career

Mr. Ram, who as a leader of India's 100 million untouchables is sought after by most political parties, appeared today to have reached the end of his prosperous political career, during which he had been continuously in the gov-



ON TOP OF HER TRADE — Martha Knechler, 70, practices her trade in the streets of Chalottenberg, West Germany. She is a town crier, one of the few left in her country.

## May Force Other Defense Cutbacks

### GAO: MX Missiles Cost Overrun Likely

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, March 7 (LAT) — The potential cost of the MX missile system has increased so much that the Pentagon probably will be forced to cut back other high-priority programs if it hopes to continue with the project, the General Accounting Office said yesterday.

The 72-year-old leader, again denied an earlier rumor that he had decided to join Mrs. Gandhi's party for a government post. Mr. Ram and the Jan Sangh faction in the Jan Sangh Party have been blaming each other for the party's defeat in the January elections. Last month Mr. Ram decided to leave the party, however, he changed his mind hoping to drive out the Jan Sangh faction from the party.

Mr. Ram's exit is viewed by the other Janata Party leaders with relief. The party president, Chandra Shekar, said that he was "grateful" that Mr. Ram had ended the suspense and left the party.

With elections scheduled for nine state assemblies, the Janata Party is weakened by the split and the opposition as a whole is in shambles. This would no doubt be of advantage to Mrs. Gandhi, who is making a bid to win all the nine states, formerly ruled by the opposition parties.

Calling the present cost estimate of \$33.2 billion for 200 of the giant rockets unreliable and much too low, the GAO said in a report that the Department of Defense has not tried to determine if the mobile missile system could be financed without massive budget increases.

"The high cost of the MX system raises a serious question regarding its affordability," according to the report.

"In view of current budget limitations, the Department of Defense is faced with determining what is affordable in terms of a large number of weapons systems," the GAO said. "It seems Defense has not established priorities in case all planned programs are not fully funded."

### Realistic Figure

The Pentagon's \$33.2 billion cost estimate was made in 1978. The GAO, the independent auditing arm of Congress, today would be almost \$60 billion. Even that number cannot be relied upon, the report said, because key decisions have not been made concerning the way in which the missiles would be deployed.

As envisioned by the Pentagon, the MX intercontinental ballistic missile would be a giant rocket topped with 10 nuclear warheads, each one bigger and more accurate than the warheads now in the nation's strategic arsenal.

If the present schedule can be maintained, the first of the MX missiles would be in place in 1986 and all 200 would be available by 1989.

The Pentagon estimates that early in the 1980s Soviet offensive mis-

siles will be numerous and accurate enough to destroy a large percentage of the U.S. Minuteman missile force in a surprise attack. The MX, which could be moved from place to place to confuse attackers, is intended to restore the U.S.-Soviet strategic balance.

### SALT Constraints

The GAO said that without the constraints in the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, pending before the Senate, the Russians could threaten even the MX. In this case, the report said, the United States would have to either expand the MX system, at ever higher cost, or concede to the Russians the strategic superiority that the MX system is intended to prevent.

The GAO report is expected to add new muscle to the opponents of the MX in Congress. Although the Department of Defense has so far been exempt from budget cuts, the MX is considered vulnerable because of its high cost and because its mobile-basing concept would require the use of vast tracts of land, mostly in Nevada and Utah.

The MX could become an inviting target of congressional budget cutters who hope to require the Pentagon to take at least a token share of the trims that would be needed to balance the budget for the next fiscal year. However, most of the costs of the MX would not be incurred until the fiscal years of 1984, 1985 and 1986.

President Carter requested \$1.6 billion for the MX in the fiscal year that starts Oct. 1. By the end of the present fiscal year, the government will have spent about \$1.4 billion on the project.

## 453 Islanders to Return

### Eniwetok Atom-Test Atoll Ruled Safe After Cleanup

By Kay Lynch

HONOLULU, March 7 (UPI) — Eniwetok Atoll was a radioactive wasteland after the U.S. nuclear test program of the 1950s, with its people forced into exile on a smaller atoll to the southwest. Today it is again habitable, the United States says, and next month the people are to return home.

The three-year, \$100-million project that reclaimed Eniwetok was mounted by the United States for humanitarian reasons, with no prodding from the Marshall Islanders. There was no assurance that it would succeed. "We know now that it is very possible to do this kind of thing, and do it safely," says Vice Adm. Robert Monroe, who heads the coordinating Defense Nuclear Agency.

"The lessons learned and experience gained in this job will stand us in very good stead in the future. As the nuclear age continues to advance, the number of potential causes of (radioactive) contamination is increasing. It is not unlikely that, as some point, a major contamination cleanup effort will be needed. We now have the technology and the method."

The U.S. government admitted failure in its effort to resettle Bikini atoll, another major site of the Pacific nuclear test program. In the fall of 1978, a 10-year resettlement project was abandoned, and 140 Bikinians who had been helping prepare the island for the return of others were evacuated.

There were important differences between the situations at Bikini and Eniwetok. The Bikini cleanup, involving debris removal and replanting but no soil removal, was a mere \$325,000 effort. And the types and

degrees of contamination at the two sites were different. Eniwetok is a ring of 40 islands 2,300 miles southwest of Honolulu, at the northwestern extreme of the Marshall Islands group. Two of its islands were blown out of existence by nuclear devices detonated between 1947 and 1958. "Mike," the first hydrogen bomb, was among those unleashed at Eniwetok, with hundreds of times the explosive power of the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

The northern islands were rendered too radioactive for habitation. They and the southern islands were also littered with unexploded ordnance and other wartime debris. The U.S. objective was to clean up these southern islands for habitation, and to decontaminate the northern islands to an extent that would allow visiting for short periods.

"One of the things we're proudest of and hadn't anticipated was that we could clean up the northern island of Eniwetok to a level well within the residential standard," Adm. Monroe said. The people from Eniwetok — about 180 of the 453 to be resettled — have started a campaign to get Congress to earmark funds for expansion of the resettlement housing program to Eniwetok before all the construction forces are withdrawn.

More than 4,000 people have been involved in the Eniwetok cleanup and resettlement effort. At its peak, more than 900 military personnel were working simultaneously on 19 islands. The most radioactive soil and debris were moved to the permanently off-limits island of Runit and entombed in a crater left by one of the nuclear tests.

The workers wore protective coverings of varying extent, depending on the level of contamination in their work areas as determined by the Department of Energy. Advanced sensing and detection equipment was used. Methods were experimental.

"We frankly did not know how to go about doing this and keeping the personnel safe," Adm. Monroe said. "We can look back now and say we had a lot of what we would call overkill. In wanting to be super-safe, we used many, many overlapping methods to ensure radiological safety, beyond what was considered necessary. So we proved out a lot of technology."

"When the Eniwetok people move back, they will be there for a lifetime," he continued. "In many cases they will sleep on the ground, dig in it, grow things, drink water from the wells in the coral reef."

"I don't believe anything is served by looking back at the test program and saying whether we should or shouldn't have done it. In practical terms, in those years, it was necessary. But if we contemplated an action like this today — choosing a territory for a purpose that would result in its contamination — we wouldn't get past the suggestion without also planning for restoration and restitution. It was a different world 30 years ago. People didn't think that way."

## U.S. Atom Plant Suspends 8 Men After Shutdowns

ATLANTA, Ala., March 7 (UPI) — Eight workers at the Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant were suspended yesterday pending an investigation by the FBI into the cause of three unexplained reactor shutdowns last month.

Tennessee Valley Authority Director Richard Freeman said that the employees were suspended because of the suspicious nature of the shutdowns. "We have had some instances which suggest some of our employees may have been involved, but we have no firm evidence," he said.

TVA spokesman Craven Crowell said that the nuclear reactor tripped, or stopped, on Feb. 10, 12 and 15. The unit was then taken off-line for testing, and the men were suspended after tests revealed no cause for the shutdown, he said. The workers were not identified.

Mr. Crowell said that the shutdown was expensive to TVA in overtime pay. He would not say whether officials think that the unit was deliberately shut down by workers seeking overtime. The unit was put back into service on March 3.

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19



## Consumption Attains Catastrophic Rate

# Earth's Resources: A 20-Year Deadline

By Iain Guest

GENEVA (IHT) — Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring" warned in the early 1960s of the dangers of pesticides and pollution. The Club of Rome, an international group of business and economic leaders, issued in 1972 "The Limits of Growth," a study that predicted a catastrophic world economic and population decline unless production and consumption habits were put under international control. Now, in one of the most sober studies of recent years, three influential environmental organizations are predicting that the current rate of consumption will reduce drastically the Earth's living resources within 20 years.

This is the theme of the World Conservation Strategy, a study unveiled earlier this week in more than 30 countries. Its sponsors — the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the UN Environment Program and the World Wildlife Fund — stress that they are trying to steer a course midway between the blank pessimism of previous doomsday scenarios and the unbounded optimism that science has all the answers.

"We're trying to be realistic," said Robert Allen, an official at the IUCN headquarters at Gland, near Geneva, who saw the report through several drafts and edited the final version. "We're saying that the Earth can provide but only if it's managed properly and that conservation must be brought into government planning in advance. So far it's been a question of reacting to piecemeal problems, like recycling aluminum cans. Otherwise . . ."

As always, it is the "otherwise" that chills. Among the report's predictions are the following:

- Soil: It takes well over 3,000 years to generate soil one-foot deep, but soil is disappearing at the rate of 6,000 million tons a year — washed down rivers, pelted away by winds.
- Arable land: Only 11 percent of the Earth's surface can be cultivated, but more than 200 acres is lost every minute by being used for urban development and by becoming desert. At this rate, one-third of the currently arable land will be lost within 20 years.
- Forests: Lowland forests and tropical rain forests are reservoirs of animal and plant species. But at the present rate of encroachment they will be gone within 85 years.
- Coastal wetlands, which teem with mollusks and other minute members of the sea food chain, are being polluted and built over for airports and cities.
- Animals: Familiar species like the rhinoceros, tiger and wolf have a precarious hold on survival — just three of more than 1,000 species that are threatened with extinction. As many as 500,000 animal and plant species could be extinct by the end of the century.
- Fish: provide protein for many of the world's inhabitants, and exports in 1978 were worth \$10.8 billion. But overfishing is threatening 25 major fisheries.
- Atmosphere: The report reinforces other warnings that the ozone layer, which filters out cancer-causing sun rays, could be depleted by 15 percent because of the indiscriminate use of spray cans.

In an effort to win cooperation for their recommendations, officials at the IUCN and the wildlife fund are careful not to place blame. But the study shows some of the circumstances that are threatening the world's resources:

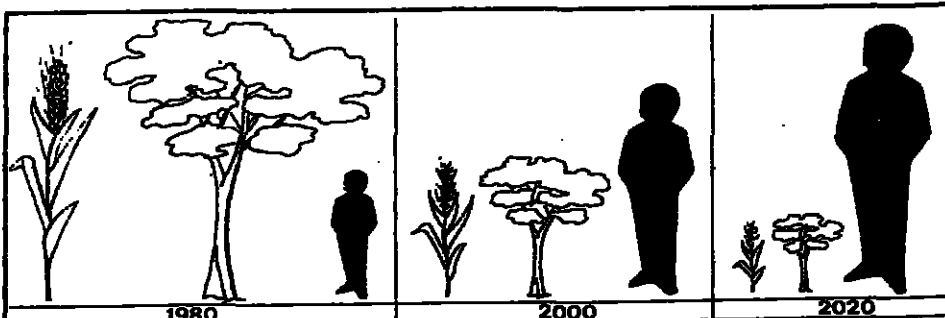
- Poverty: 800 million people live on less than \$50 a year, and each year their constant search for fuel strips vegetation from the edge of deserts and consumes 400 million tons of crop waste and animal dung that could be valuable in regenerating soil. Overgrazing by herds of nomadic tribesmen in North Africa is one of the main causes of the spread of deserts.

## Polish UN Employee Gets 7-Year Sentence

WARSAW (AP) — A Warsaw military court Friday sentenced a Polish woman United Nations employee to seven years imprisonment and a 10,000 zloty (\$3,500) fine for spying for a NATO power, officials said.

In addition, the court ordered the property of Alia Wesolowska, 35, confiscated. A military tribunal spokesman said yesterday that Miss Wesolowska would be allowed to appeal when she was sentenced.

The UN employee pleaded guilty to espionage charges in the closed-door trial that began Wednesday, the official Polish news agency, PAP reported. Miss Wesolowska could have received the death penalty.



## The Case for a Strategy

WORLD Conservation Strategy says that an international strategy to conserve the Earth's living resources is needed now because:

- Living resources essential for human survival and development are increasingly being destroyed or depleted. At the same time human demand for those resources is growing quickly. The problem is illustrated above. If current rates of land degradation continue, close to one-third of the world's arable land (symbolized by the stalk of grain) will be destroyed in the next 20 years. Similarly, by the end of this century, at present rates of clearance, the remaining area of unlogged productive tropical forest will be halved. During this period the world population is expected to increase from 4 billion to more than 6 billion. The predicament caused by growing numbers of people demanding scarcer resources is exacerbated by the disproportionately high consumption rates of developed countries (illustrated below).
- The action required to cure the most serious current conservation problems and to prevent still worse ones takes time for planning, education, training, better organization and research; and when such action is undertaken, it takes time for the biosphere to respond. Reforestation, the restoration of degraded land, the recovery of depleted fisheries are a long process.
- National and international capacities to conserve are ill-organized and fragmented — split up among sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries and wildlife — with consequent duplication of effort, gaps in coverage, competition for money and influence, and conflict. And they have little influence on the development process, with the result that development, the principal means of tackling human problems, too often adds to them by destroying or degrading the living resource base of human welfare.

"These are the people who, seeking a modicum of cash, poach ivory and rhino horn, dynamite fish in coral lagoons, and steal baby chimps from their mothers. And who can blame them?" said David Munro, the director of the IUCN.

• Affluence: the other side of the coin, equally destructive. The demand for delicacies and luxury goods in Western Europe and North America last year led to the death of 2 million crocodiles, 500,000 wildcats and 70,000 elephants. Affluence, mainly in the North, also is resulting in the increased specialization of fishing, which contributes to the waste of 7 million tons of fish each year. Cod and herring are almost exhausted in the North Atlantic, tuna in the Mediterranean — even though other species (like mackerel) could have been fished in their place.

• Urbanization: In five years, 17 cities will have populations of more than 10 million, and by the end of the century, half the world's population could be living in cities. In developing countries, poverty nibbles away at the fringes in the form of shantytowns. But in the West too, cities are eating into arable land. In the United States alone, 10,000 square kilometers of land disappear from coastal regions each year.

• Population: Irrespective of the success of family planning, the world's population will grow from 4 billion to more than 6 billion within 20 years, hugely increasing the pressure on nature and the need for sensible management.

• Technology is most destructive in fishing, where floating factories have almost wiped out whole species of whale, sea cows and sea turtles. Each year 1 million seabirds perish in nets. Tree pulpsters can devour 900 tons of forest in two hours of indiscriminate damage.

How serious is the danger? The report tries to avoid the shock tactics favored by those who have predicted wars over the struggle for raw materials. Instead, it prefers to appeal to self-interest, stressing, in particular, the importance of genetic diversity to the life support system.

## Few Strains

"The continued existence of wild varieties is one of humanity's chief insurances," Mr. Allen said. He points out that the genetic base for much of human food is already dangerously narrow: 75 percent of Canada's wheat comes from only four varieties, and four strains produce 72 percent of U.S. potatoes. All coffee trees in Brazil originate from one variety. Of the 145 indigenous species of Mediterranean cattle 115 are threatened with extinction.

This increases vulnerability to disease and blight and lessens the chances of developing new strains. European vines were threatened in the late 1800s by a devastating root louse (phylloxera) imported from North America. It was discovered that North American vines were resistant to the blight, and European wine was saved by grafting U.S. rootstocks.

Plants and animals have other vital uses for humanity. Forty percent of the drugs prescribed in the United States come from plants. The hairs of the polar bear are efficient heat-absorbers.

Officials at the World Health Organization in Geneva even argue that, although smallpox appears to have been nearly eliminated, some strains of the variola virus should be preserved so that future generations can compare unknown diseases to smallpox.

## Recommendations

So much for the problem. What of the remedies? The strategy recommends greater public involvement, education, more training for resource management — but above all a commitment by governments to take the environment seriously. Often, it says, priorities will clash: For developing countries it might be a straight choice between preserving coastline or developing agricultural land, while for developed countries banning imports might mean the end of a traditional craft in another country, such as ivory carving.

What we're saying to governments is, allow yourself to weigh up the consequences in advance. Until now conservationists only came into the picture after the damage was built, by which time the system was unbreachable," Mr. Allen said.

The evidence usually will show the need to preserve — "or at least, if you decide to kill, kill where it can do the least damage," he said. For whalers, that means taking the blue whale rather than the humpback or bowhead — which are the sole representatives of their species.

Several successful conservation programs have shown that, if there is the will, sensible management is possible. In the United States, deer and wild turkey have recovered to the point where they again can be hunted, and several species like the buffalo (whose population fell from 60 million to several dozen in the last century) have been rescued.

India has established nine sanctuaries for the tiger, of which only 5,000 remain. The Russians have pulled back the Saiga antelope. Peru has revived the vicuña. And Papua New Guinea has embarked on a program to allow the controlled farming of crocodiles.

Another example of national action is parks. Today there are more than 1,400 parks worldwide, and marine and forest reserves are being established. Although inadequate, at least the areas have been identified — ranging from the Mississippi Basin through the maquis of the

Mediterranean, to tropical rain forests of South America, Asia and Madagascar (which has no less than 10,000 unique species of plants, and 300 of birds), and coral ecosystems of the Western Pacific.

The report stresses the need for international cooperation. One of the key agreements is the 1975 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), which curbs trade in animal and plant products. Although 59 countries have ratified it, they do not include Japan, which has an apparently inexhaustible appetite for tortoise shells, whale products, reptiles and ivory, or Belgium, which still allows unscrupulous traders a conduit for trade into Europe.

Despite this, CITES is policed by a secretariat in the IUCN at Gland, and together with its success in raising public concern this makes it a model for other conventions. Agreements exist in migratory species and wetlands, but they lack teeth.

Among other examples concerning wildlife, the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada, Denmark and Norway have agreed to ban the killing of polar bears except by Eskimos; and, at its last meeting, the International Whaling Commission established a sanctuary for whales in the Indian Ocean, although its calls for a moratorium on whaling and even quotas have been ignored by Japan and the Soviet Union.

For the environment, the most promising international program is probably to be found in the Mediterranean where, under the aegis of the UN Environment Program, the 17 coastal states (excluding Albania) have agreed to a treaty containing two protocols to control dumping, and pledging cooperation in the event of an crisis like an oil spill.

A third protocol, to curb pollution from land sources — agricultural runoffs, untreated sewage, and industrial wastes — is expected to be signed in May in Athens. The first pilot projects on solar energy and aquaculture also will begin this year.

## Funding

But although it has engendered a rare degree of cooperation between old enemies like Greece and Turkey, Israel and Syria, UN officials see the time of reckoning approaching for the Mediterranean program. After insisting on taking over the running from the United Nations, the governments have paid only half the \$3.3 million they pledged toward costs.

Furthermore, the all-important protocol on land-based sources will force states to re-examine industrial strategies and pressure is mounting to examine liability.

At the truly international level, most environmental progress has been achieved in the desert, out Law of the Sea discussions, which resumed this week. Although still bogged down over the mining of deep-sea minerals and definitions of the Continental Shelf and margins, this has succeeded in creating the concept of a 200-mile "exclusive economic zone," and UN officials hope that this will increase the responsibility of coastal states towards their fish stocks. In addition, France is leading a campaign to tighten environmental controls, including the design of tankers operating within coastal waters.

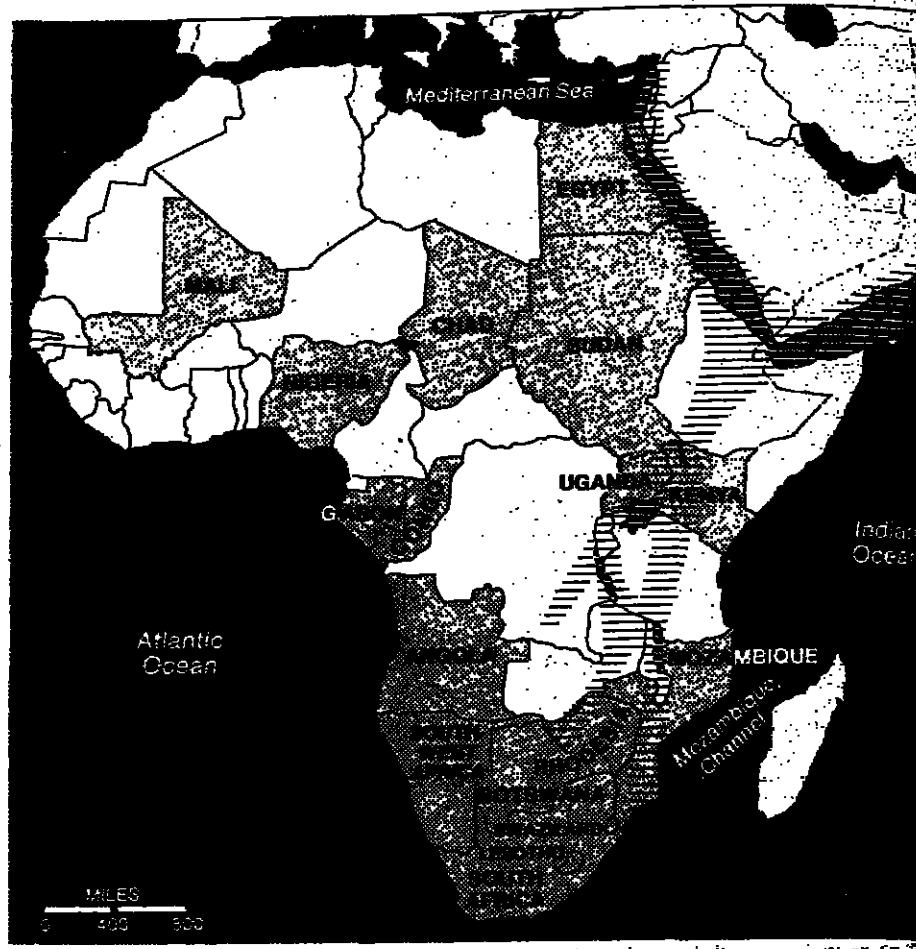
While all this is encouraging, it must be set against several major disappointments in recent years, notably three UN conferences on human settlements, water and the spread of deserts. In part, the follow-up to these meetings has failed because they required huge sums of money. But they also were hurt by the polarization between North and South that has marked the 1970s.

## Heart of Problem

For many UN officials, this lies at the heart of the environmental problem. "If you analyze it as poverty and affluence," an official said, "then you have to accept that the rich countries are being hopelessly shortsighted and totally selfish. Their aid is running at less than half the recommended level (0.7 percent of gross national product). They won't accept international control of the Earth's resources, preferring instead a free-for-all. They use over two-thirds of the world's energy and food although they have less than a third of its population. This sort of consumption simply cannot be sustained."

Many also point to the shortcomings in the developing countries, where governments follow the West's model of industrial development at any cost and refuse to implement decentralized health systems, land reforms, appropriate technology and alternative sources of energy.

Over it all hangs the current international tension and increasing arms spending. Arms cost \$400 billion last year, more than twice the amount it would cost to provide clean water for everyone in the world and 40 times the estimated cost of cleaning up the Mediterranean.



Countries affected by Rift Valley fever are shaded and named. Horizontal shading shows the Rift Valley, where the viral disease began its spread in East Africa.

## Rift Valley Fever

# World Action Urged To Halt Viral Threat

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK (NYT) — A viral disease called Rift Valley fever that wipes out livestock and can cause blindness in human beings has now spread the length of Africa, and world health officials are concerned that the disease may move to other areas of the world.

Rift Valley fever was confined to East Africa before its spread north to Cairo and into the Sinai, where a case was found in 1978 in a bedouin resident. "We think the world is relatively unprepared for this potentially devastating disease," says Col. Gerald Eddy, chief virologist at the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute in Frederick, Md.

Experts express concern that insufficient steps have been taken to control a disease that could cause billions of dollars of damage in developed countries and aggravate malnutrition problems in the Third World.

Rift Valley fever is transmitted by at least 18 species of mosquitoes, as well as by direct contact and through the air. It affects sheep, goats, cattle, donkeys, water buffalo, camels, cats and dogs.

Why the disease has spread so suddenly is a mystery. A mutation of the virus through a molecular process called reassortment is a possible reason, Dr. Robert Shope and Dr. James Mesinger of Yale University reported at the recent Gustav Stern Perspectives in Virology symposium in New York. Trekking camels probably helped spread the disease to North Africa, they said.

Development of vaccines to protect animals and humans, preparation of biological materials to help diagnose the infection, and construction of highly restricted research laboratories are among the steps that health officials have taken in some countries to thwart potential entry of the disease from Africa. Australia is building an animal quarantine station in the Cocos Islands in the Indian Ocean, 1,500 miles off its western coast.

Col. Eddy said that the U.S. Army, which is the only source of a commercially certified vaccine that can be used for human or animal use, has enough doses available to immunize only 100,000 people. Three doses are injected over a one-month period.

In the 1960s, when the disease was confined to the Rift Valley in Kenya, it was considered a potential biological warfare agent. The Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington developed a vaccine for use in humans against the disease. Since 1978, the Salk Institute in San

Diego has been preparing vaccine for human use, under contract with the Army.

U.S. officials have donated several hundred doses of the vaccine to the governments of Ethiopia, Austria, Britain, Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, West Germany, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Sweden, Zimbabwe for protection of troops and laboratory workers.

Until recently, Rift Valley fever was considered a benign infection of humans. However, more virulent forms of the virus were detected in South Africa in 1975 and in Egypt in 1979 where it caused the world's most severe epidemic. Up to 200,000 animal cases were estimated that year in Egypt. Since then, the numbers have been smaller because of control measures.

In humans, the disease begins from three to six days after introduction of the virus. It is like most other viral infections with nonspecific symptoms such as headache, eye discomfort, muscle aches and lack of appetite. It resembles another dengue fever in that it causes severe bone pain. The fever lasts about a week, and most patients recover without complications.

An undetermined percentage of patients go on to develop encephalitis (inflammation of the brain), damage to the retina in the back of the eye that can leave central vision blindness, liver damage and severe bleeding. In animals the disease causes abortions in nearly all pregnant sheep, goats and cattle, and kills up to 10 percent of young animals.

In an outbreak, scientists say, the first would be to slaughter all infected animals. Searchers are doing tests to determine the type of vaccine that would be needed to protect stock.

Rift Valley fever virus is one of the most infectious agents known, and has a reputation for causing accidental infections among researchers. While investigating a recent epidemic in Egypt, six health workers became ill with the disease, presumably by inhaling the virus a few days after witnessing the slaughter of a sheep.

Because of the magnitude of the threat to livestock industry, U.S. prohibitions against bringing the virus into the United States for experimental purposes. Except have been made for the Center for Disease Control and for an Army laboratory at Dietrich, Md.

# Texas-California Axis: Strong Current of Kinship Generates New Power

By William K. Stevens

HOUSTON (NYT) — People, money and ideas are flowing as never before between California and Texas, the first and third most populous states in the United States, two vast mini-nations within a nation, linked by a growing affinity and commonality of interests, enterprises and outlooks.

It is part of the reshaping of regionalism in the United States, as demographic shifts over the past generation molded new economic, cultural and political relationships between blocs of states that in the past had little in common other than latitude or weather.

It is the second stage of the development of the Sun Belt, with Houston and Los Angeles now forming an axis of power and commerce similar to that created by New York and Chicago a century ago.

This time the connective tissue consists not of rails, wheat and heavy industry but of petrochemicals, oil, space-age technology and the wanderlust of expatriates from the North seeking new horizons and opportunities.

Don and Ann Spilger recently discovered how the distance between California and Texas has narrowed.

The dun hills and olive trees of the San Fernando Valley, where the Spilgers used to live, lie 140 miles from the state's lonely pines and humid flatlands of Houston's West Side, where they live now. Spilger, a designer of restaurants, is beginning to put his California-forged stamp on Houston. But in some ways, the Spilgers feel as if they had never left California.

No swimmer had they arrived here, it seemed, than Gulf oil moved Bob and Sharon Ochs to Houston. The Ochs and the Spilgers had

lived half a block apart in California. Now they live just a short drive apart in Houston and their closest friends are for the most part California expatriates like themselves.

The current seems to be running more strongly and swiftly from California to Texas, but it also runs the other way: Jim and Helen Pierce lived on Houston's West Side, too, not far from either the Spilgers or the Ochs. Last summer, Atlantic Richfield transferred them to Los Angeles. There, in his new skyscraper office, Pierce keeps a Galveston Bay fiddler crab preserved in crystal. "Just a little touch of Texas," he says.

Texas and California, the bookends of the Southwest, are together challenging the Northeast for economic and political ascendancy more strongly than ever. They are now wealthier than New York State, the second most populous state, and New England combined. That was not true when the 1970s began. Between them, Texas and California have produced four of this year's major presidential candidates, including the two Republican front-runners. The Northeast has produced one.

## Modern Character

As manufacturing and the 19th-century European immigrants largely defined the modern character of the Northeast, so Texas and California, mainly southern California, are being jointly defined, in large part, by energy production, agriculture, military and high technology; by increasingly similar middle-class life styles and values; and, not least, by the emergence of Mexican-Americans as a social and political force. An estimated 52 percent of all Hispanic-Americans live in the two states.

In all of these ways, the Texas-California bloc is becoming ever more clearly set apart not only from the Northeast but also from the Eastern half of the Sun Belt.

Signs and symbols of the Texas-California affinity abound, even in popular culture. Willie Nelson, the country and Western entertainer from Texas, sings of "flyin' down to Houston" on a golden jet from Los Angeles. The hit television series, "Dallas," spins off a companion show, "Knots Landing," by sending some of the "Dallas" characters to southern California. It seemed to fit.

## Urban Brothers

Probably no two major cities in the country look and feel more alike than Los Angeles and Houston. With their freeways, their dispersed development patterns, their open spaces, their outdoor styles of living, their gleaming buildings, their atmosphere of gun-ho vitality and their very newest, they are urban brothers.

Many differences of climate, history, culture, economic nature and social temperament continue to separate the two states, of course, just as they have separated, say, New York and New England. Moreover, California's role as a center of academics and communications is not shared by Texas.

Nor did some of the similarities and ties between Texas and California develop overnight. But they appear to be acquiring new strength and meaning largely because of the emergence of Texas as a powerful urban state in much the same way that California emerged earlier, in the 1950s and '60s.

Indeed, Texas in some important ways is the new California. "We're experiencing basically the same type of growth pattern here as

we saw in L.A. when we first moved there in '66," says Spilger, whose business in the restaurant field gives him a close-up view of such things.

Further, as California's growth starts to level off, its land fills up and its economy matures, relatively undeveloped Texas is getting much of the overflow. It is as if the great postwar western-bound wave of people and money from the Middle West and Northeast has bounced off the West Coast and rebounded to Texas.

One of the effects of the rapid growth that overtook California earlier and is overtaking Texas now, sociologists say, is a loosening of traditional values and lifestyles. Texas is scarcely considered the experimental laboratory for styles of living that California is. Middle-class Houstonians as a group still "don't allow the deviations they allow in California," says Ann Springer. Social diversity nevertheless is clearly on the rise, if for no other reason than that diverse kinds of people are coming here.

## Political Changes

Partly because of this, Texas seems to be moving in California's direction politically. Many observers say that Texas is rapidly becoming a two-party state, with an independent though largely conservative electorate much like California's. A serious move is underway in Texas, a state once tightly controlled by a Tory-Bourbon oligarchy, to introduce the initiative and referendum. Gov. Bill Clements, a Republican, is its sponsor.

Between 1970 and 1979, according to Census Bureau estimates, California's population grew by 13.6 percent, to 22.7 million. Texas's

grew by 19.5 percent, to 13.4 million. The combined growth enabled the two states almost to draw even with New York, New Jersey and New England combined, 36 million to 37 million. In 1970 New York, New Jersey, and New England led by more than 6 million.

Economically, the gains were even more dramatic. Between 1972 and 1978, according to the Commerce Department, total personal income increased by 136 percent in Texas and by 94 percent in California. As a result, California and Texas nearly wiped out a 20-percent advantage in combined riches that New York, New Jersey, and New England had enjoyed in 1972.

The prospects are that California and Texas will outstrip the Northeast this year in both population and income, if it has not already done so. For the wellspring of Texas-California growth, and particularly Texas growth, are some of the boom industries of the age.

While California's economy is more diversified than that of Texas, it has drawn its strength from many of the same sources. Texas is the No. 1 oil-and-gas producing state, but California is fourth, just behind Louisiana and Alaska. Both states are sure to reap further economic benefits as the newly decontrolled price of domestically produced oil rises steadily.

California ranked No. 1, and Texas No. 2, in spending by the Defense Department in 1978, accounting for 25 percent of the national total. As major repositories of military strength, they are likely to benefit if a new military buildup materializes. Both states are the first and third most productive agriculturally in the country, and wealthy for that reason, too. Both are centers of the electronics industry. And both have been experiencing sustained real-estate booms.

Various surveys, including the 1970 census, have shown that more people move to Houston from California than from any other state, except Louisiana.

## One-Way Migration

Migration and ties between Southern California and Houston are "very strong, particularly in the energy field," said Richard Ferry of the Los Angeles-based Korn-Ferry International, one of the world's largest executive-recruiting companies. Furthermore, Ferry said, most of the migration is one-way: California to Texas.

The high cost of living in California, mainly housing and taxes, makes Texas look more attractive. "By the time a person gets his family here to look at what they can acquire for the dollars they've set aside for real estate," Ferry said, "they can't do it."

The experience of Jim and Helen Pierce, who moved to Los Angeles, illustrates the point. They paid 20 percent more for their present house in Pasadena than they sold their house in Houston for, yet the Pasadena house has 20 percent less space.

That kind of economics makes a move from California increasingly attractive. "For people who are going to leave California," Ferry said, "I would say Texas would rank No. 1" as a preferred new destination. For one thing, it is still in the Sun Belt. "You can almost duplicate your lifestyle when you move from L.A. to Houston," he added. "The transition is very easy to make. The only thing you're missing is the Pacific Ocean."











## U.S. Bank Prime at 17 3/4%

**From Agency Dispatches**  
NEW YORK, March 7 — Major U.S. banks today raised their prime rates by 1/4 percent to a record 17 3/4 percent and the dollar continued to climb despite continued intervention by European central banks to stem the decline in their currencies.

Citibank led the move from the previous prevailing level of 17 1/2 percent following recent rises in short-term U.S. interest rates. It was the sixth time the rate that banks charge their best customers has been boosted this year and some analysts believe the key rate could climb to 20 percent.

## Japan's Economic Growth Slows to 1.3% in Quarter

**From Agency Dispatches**  
TOKYO, March 7 — Growth in Japan's gross national product slowed to an inflation-adjusted 1.3 percent in the October-December quarter from the previous three months' 1.7 percent, the Economic Planning Agency said today.

## 'Big 7' Make No Move on Petrodollars

ROME, March 7 (AP-DJ) — A closed meeting of representatives of the "Big Seven" industrialized nations this week concluded that there was no immediate need for measures to deal with recycling of soaring reserves of petrodollars held by oil-exporting nations, official sources said today.

But the group is expected to recommend certain measures later this year to strengthen the International Monetary Fund and World Bank so they in turn can help financial markets to transfer resources from oil-exporters to cover current account deficits of oil-importers in 1980 and later.

## Banned U.S. Grain Finds Other Markets

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP-DJ) — Two months after the United States cut off grain exports to the Soviet Union, the world's grain markets are in much better shape than expected.

In early January, when Washington closed grain futures markets for two days following the embargo to keep markets from falling because of the sudden loss of 17 million metric tons of export grain sales, farmers feared that those supplies would flood the market despite the government's promise to buy all the wheat and corn the Russians were being denied.

## News and Notes

**Iran will increase local assembly of Renault and Citroen cars.** Industry sources in Paris say. An official of SA Iranienne de Production d'Automobiles traveled to France last week to negotiate the parts supply with the two manufacturers. The sources did not know the talks' outcome but said a fourfold increase in Iranian Renault production from 1979 levels was discussed.

**Auto workers layoffs by Detroit** are being reduced again in the see-saw production pattern that has characterized the industry for months. According to company reports, layoffs by the five U.S. manufacturers will total 182,950 next week, down 16,550 from this week's 199,500. Of the total, 168,000 will be indefinitely laid off, down from 174,300 this week. The rest will be idle for a week or two. Later this month, General Motors will close two plants for the rest of the model year.

**The new Canadian government** expects to decide in a few weeks whether to give loan guarantees of several hundred million dollars to Chrysler-Canada. Canadian Industry Minister Herbert Gray said after talks on measures to help the Chrysler Corp. subsidiary with Chrysler-Canada president Donald Lander. Mr. Gray, who said recently he was in favor of help for Chrysler, said the company was ready to guarantee jobs and production in Canada in exchange for loan guarantees.

**Japan's steel exports plunged** in January from December. According to the Japan Iron & Steel Association, the exports in the month fell 40 percent from the previous month and were down 2 percent from a year earlier at about 1.97 million metric tons. The association attributes the decline mainly to a reaction to

the current cost of funds indicated a need for a higher rate but that it was restricting its increase since it continues to base its rates on an average over time.

Mr. Wriston said that Citibank was having trouble determining what its prime rate should be in light of the current confusion and volatile financial markets. A key factor weighing on markets is uncertainty over what new anti-inflation steps the Carter administration has planned.

He also said banks were having to cut consumer loans because state interest-rate ceilings were too low. He called for a federal override of state ceilings on consumer loans.

The prime increase was matched by other major banks, including Bank of America, Manufacturers Hanover, Morgan Guaranty, Chemical, Bankers Trust and Irving.

Harris Trust was alone in raising its prime rate to 18 percent. The Chicago bank's president Charles Bliss said: "We think the market is pointed upward, and don't see any immediate respite in economic conditions."

Yields on U.S. Treasury bills rose to fresh highs today. The three-month bill yielded a record 15.85/95 percent this morning compared with the 15.72/68 percent close yesterday. In late trading, dealers quoted three-month bills at 15.65 percent bid.

U.S. government bond prices opened weak, particularly among long-dated issues but strengthened later on good-sized professional demand, dealers said. The benchmark long government bond, the 11 1/2 percent issue of 2010, fell to 92 bid from last night's 93 19/32 bid but firmed later to as high as 92 1/2.

In European currency trading, the dollar posted further gains against most major currencies in moderately active dealings despite continued, though not heavy, dollar sales by central banks.

Trading continued to be dominated by interest-rate considerations. The prime hikes by U.S. banks gave the dollar an upward push, though not a very strong one since the market had anticipated an even higher rise to 18 or 18 1/4 percent.

**Gold Falls**  
The dollar finished at 1.7950 Deutsche marks in London trading, up from 1.7945 DM late yesterday, after rising as high as 1.8015 DM soon after Citibank's announcement. The dollar was unchanged at 1.7150 Swiss francs but rose against the pound sterling, which was quoted at \$2.2277, down from \$2.2320 yesterday.

In Tokyo, despite heavy Bank of Japan intervention, the dollar rose above the 248 yen level for the first time since last Sunday when the Japanese government announced new yen-support measures. The dollar finished in Europe at 248.1 yen.

On bullion markets, meanwhile, gold slumped, though it managed to stay above the \$600-an-ounce level. The London late quote was \$611.50 an ounce, down from \$626.50 late yesterday. Dealers said interest rates were probably forcing some sales but added that they were looking for renewed buying at these levels. At the London morning fixing, gold was at \$602.25 an ounce, rising to \$609.00 at the afternoon fix.

**William de Gelsey** has been named deputy chairman of the board of directors of Orion Bank Ltd. Philip Hubbard and Christopher Chastaway have been named vice chairmen. The three have also been appointed to the newly formed management committee of the bank as have Antonino Criviero and Michael Perry.

**Wheat sales to East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Pakistan, Indonesia and Egypt also jumped.** Mexico, troubled by a poor harvest last year, picked up some of the slack by announcing an unexpectedly large purchase.

The administration has pretty well sold the story that the embargo was imposed because of outside political events, and was not a matter of grain-trading policy, said John Schmitt, a Washington agricultural consultant and former deputy secretary of agriculture. After six to eight months of adjustment, grain likely will flow as heavily on world markets as ever, with some reshuffling of customers, he said.

It is too early to tell the effects of the embargo on the Soviet Union, analysts agree, although the quick rebound of world grain markets led the Agriculture Department to raise its estimate of how much of the embargoed grain the Soviet Union will make up from other sources.

As for American farmers, many of them are holding much of the grain they decided to store following the embargo rather than "shoving it onto the market in a panic manner" and depressing prices, said Don Paarlberg, former agriculture department chief economist.

But fairly good crop prospects in most Northern Hemisphere countries have kept grain prices from rising as usual during the late-winter lull in supplies. Thus, farmers may be forced to sell that grain at low prices as spring planting nears.

**Current Account in W. Germany Falls; Output Up**  
FRANKFURT, March 7 (Reuters) — West Germany's current-account deficit widened to 2.13 billion Deutsche marks (about \$1.3 billion) in January after a shortfall of \$468 million in December and compared with the year-earlier deficit of 10 billion DM, according to provisional Bundesbank figures released today.

The Economics Ministry reported that West German industrial production was unchanged in January according to seasonally adjusted and preliminary figures against a significantly downward revised level for December 1979. The ministry said the index, which has a base year of 1970, stood at a provisional 125 in January, compared with 125 in December 1979, revised down from a provisional 127.

The overall payments deficit in January, including trade, services and capital transfers, the Bundesbank said, was 3.88 billion DM, compared with a surplus of 5.75 billion DM in December 1979 and a shortfall of 2.23 billion DM in the year-ago month.

**U.S., W. Germany Fail To Agree on Aid Plan**  
WASHINGTON, March 7 (Reuters) — U.S. and West German officials failed to reach agreement during the joint visit of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Finance Minister Hans Ehard to the U.S. on the shape of a new financial aid package for Turkey, financial and diplomatic sources said yesterday.

But both U.S. and West German sources said the possibility remained that a package amounting to \$1 billion or more could be assembled in time for a session on Turkey that is planned in Paris on March 27.



John Grettenberger

## People in Business

Adam Opel AG has named assistant director of sales for Oldsmobile, John Grettenberger, director of sales and a member of the firm's board of managers, succeeding John Fleming.

Duane Kullberg has been appointed chief executive of Arthur Andersen & Co., in Geneva, succeeding Acting Chairman Richard Boland.

Assistant General Manager (International) David Hanson has been named to the newly created position of regional director for Northern Europe and will continue as head of the international corporate finance sector at Midland Bank International, Christopher Watkes.

Senior executive for the bank's international corporate finance business in the United Kingdom, has been appointed assistant general manager (international) for Northern Europe, Corporate Finance Director (International) Kenneth Brown has been named assistant general manager (international) in the corporate finance sector.

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## U.S. Wholesale Prices Rise 1.5%

**From Agency Dispatches**  
WASHINGTON, March 7 — Wholesale prices, as measured by the producer price index for finished goods, rose a seasonally adjusted 1.5 percent in February after a 1.6 percent rise in January, the Labor Department said today.

The increase left the index at 235.4 percent of its 1967 average, or 13.3 percent higher than a year earlier.

Meantime, in a separate report the department announced that the unemployment rate fell to 4.6 percent in February from 4.7 percent in January for adult men. The teenaged unemployment rate rose to 16.5 percent in February from 16.3 percent in January, while the black unemployment rate fell to 11.5 percent in February from 11.8 percent in January.

**Finished Consumer Goods**  
Prices of finished consumer goods, the department said, fell 0.5 percent in February after a 0.8 percent decline in January and were 2.9 percent higher than a year earlier.

Prices of finished goods other than food rose 2 percent in February after a 2.4 percent rise, leaving prices 17 percent higher than a year earlier.

The rise in prices of intermediate goods slowed to 1.8 percent in February from 2.8 percent in January, and prices were 18.6 percent than a year earlier. Prices of intermediate goods and feeds, which had fallen earlier, rose 5.5 percent in January, while prices of food products rose 1.7 percent in February after a 3 percent rise in January.

Crude goods prices rose 2.6 percent in February after a 0.9 percent increase in January and were 14 percent higher than a year earlier.

## U.S. Consumer Spending At Peak, Economists Say

CHICAGO, March 7 (AP-DJ) — Fast-spending consumers in the United States might finally be running out of money, according to most economists.

Trying to maintain their living standards in the face of the biggest surge in consumer prices since 1947, consumers last year cut back savings to the lowest point in three decades, increased their personal borrowings 12 percent to a record \$379 billion and kept on spending at a stronger-than-expected rate. Their big outlays tipped up the nation's economy, who had predicted a reduction in consumer spending and, consequently, a recession.

Now, however, most economists see signs that consumers really may have reached their spending limits. As a result, analysts generally think that consumer spending this year can go nowhere but down — and if they are right, the economy as a whole is quite probably in for a slump, too. Following is some of the worrisome evidence cited by the economists:

• The probability that disposable (after-tax) personal income, adjusted for inflation, will be flat to lower this year.

• The surge in personal debt last year to nearly 23 percent of disposable personal income, far above the customary 18 percent and the 19 percent danger zone at which some economists get into financial difficulty and others turn cautious.

• The rise in delinquency rates on mortgage and installment debt during the 1979 second half, although they still are fairly low.

• And some surveys by pollsters indicating that large sections of the public are getting vaguer about spending money.

As strong as the evidence seems, most economists are taking their own forecasts with some skepticism; they are painfully aware that for two years many of them predicted a recession that still has not clearly arrived. They were fooled by what J.A. Levine, economist for Sears, Roebuck, called the "unprecedented and unpredictable" move by consumers away from savings toward spending to beat price increases. Now, however, most economists are convinced that the current weakness in auto and housing sales is inevitably going to spread to other consumer markets.

Few people seemed to know it in January, the latest month for which Commerce Department figures are available, when retail sales rose a surprising 2.3 percent. But yesterday, the nation's largest mass merchandisers reported sluggish sales for February, although discounts posted sharp gains as consumers shopped for bargains. And most forecasters still see a bleak 1980.

Last year, total disposable income, adjusted for inflation, rose 2.2 percent. By holding down savings, consumers lifted "real" consumption outlays 2.6 percent. So if real disposable income falls this year or is flat, another cut in the savings rate probably would be needed to keep spending from de-

Prices of crude foods and feeds rose 2.2 percent in February after a 3.8 percent rise in January, and prices of nonfood items rose 3.2 percent in February following January's 2.8 percent rise.

In a related development, Associate Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics John Layng said that there was no data to confirm that businesses were raising prices in anticipation of mandatory wage and price controls.

Mr. Layng told the Joint Economic Committee that so far "anecdotal reports" are the only evidence that the expectation of mandatory controls was causing prices to rise.

He said, however, that it does appear clear that "there is a great deal of sensitivity" about quickly recapitulating production cost increases.

The labor department reported that prices of finished goods other than food and energy rose 1.2 percent in February after a 2.1 percent rise in January and were 10.7 percent higher than a year earlier. The department said the energy portion of its finished goods price index rose 7.5 percent in February, the biggest increase for any month since March 1974.

Gasoline prices rose 8.3 pct in February after a 5.7-percent increase in January, and home heating oil prices rose 6.7 percent in February after rising 2 percent in January.

Also accelerating in February were prices for tires and tubes, clothing, and health products.

The rise in prices of consumer durable goods slowed to 1.8 percent in February from 3.2 percent in January, as precious-metal jewelry prices rose more slowly and car prices fell 0.4 percent in February after a 2-percent rise in January.

The rise in prices of capital equipment also slowed, showing a 0.7-percent gain for February after a 1.6-percent rise in January. The department said the lower food prices were attributable to falling prices for poultry, pork, fresh and dried vegetables, eggs and roasted coffee. Prices of beef and veal and fresh fruits turned up. The price of sugar in consumer-sized packages rose 32.4 percent in February.

After the NYSE close, the Federal Reserve said New York business loans, excluding bankers' acceptances, fell \$745 million and the basic money supply fell \$2.8 billion.

Charles Schulze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said that President Carter planned tough action to fight inflation but did not say what was planned or when it might be announced. However, he

said the administration was willing to accept increased unemployment to check inflation.

Dr. Edwin Land, the founder and creative genius behind Polaroid's instant photography empire, announced yesterday that he was stepping down as the company's chief executive officer. The 70-year-old scientist-businessman said that he would continue as board chairman of Polaroid, the photography giant he founded 43 years ago.

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Chrysler chairman Lee Iacocca said 1980 first quarter losses could exceed the \$375.8 million in losses that it had in last year's fourth quarter. But Mr. Iacocca also said that Chrysler hoped to keep its total 1980 losses to about \$500 million despite predictions by its outside consulting firm that the losses could reach \$650 million.

Meantime, Chrysler said it raised prices of its 1980 Plymouth Horizon, Dodge Omni and certain imported vehicles.

The Ex-Im Bank is expected to provide details of the foreign export credit guarantee program in an announcement early next week. An Ex-Im Bank spokesman said that the foreign currency loan guarantees were not expected to add to the agency's operating costs because it would provide foreign currencies to lending institutions or U.S. exporters only in the event of a default by a foreign buyer of the U.S. exports. If this happens, the agency contemplates acquiring such currencies in the foreign exchange market.

Mr. Moore said that the credit agency will have only about \$900 million available for direct loans to finance exports of aircraft and other goods in the period between now and next Sept. 30.

The agency's total direct lending authority in the current fiscal year amounts to about \$3.75 billion but a House-Senate conference committee blocked this when it failed to reach an agreement several weeks ago on an appropriations bill.

The Ex-Im Bank is expected to reduce sharply its financing of U.S. exports of commercial jetliners, by considering direct loans only for U.S.-built medium-range, wide-bodied aircraft that are competing most directly in world markets with the European-built Airbus.

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Some economists, however, think that high debt and low savings may still make sense in an economy with more young people and two-income families — at least until business conditions worsen further.

**Consumers Still Buying**  
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"The figures indicate the consumer's willingness to pick the right item at the right price at the right time," said Richard Falck, K Mart senior vice president.

The outstanding rises in value shown above are by no means unique. Hundreds of other rare classic stamps have shown substantial increases in recent years. A recently published independent survey found that a sample of 12 stamp portfolios achieved an average rise in value of 638% in ten years.

Although past performance is no guarantee of what may happen in the future, it is worth noting that the sharpest rises have been in the most recent years.

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we only supply stamps in first class condition.

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Lloyd Bank Chambers, The Grove,  
Crowborough East Sussex TN11 9JL.  
Tel: Crowborough 2158/9. Telex: 95449.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Low	Stock	Sis.	Close	Ch'ge	12 Month	Stock	Sis.	Close	Ch'ge	12 Month	Stock	Sis.	Close
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[illegible]

### Closing Prices, March 6, 1980

[illegible]

29908 Gibraltar	\$144 1/2	13	-1 1/2	16697 Placer	\$73	70 1/2	70 1/2	-3 1/2
100 Graft G	\$15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	43825 Rom	\$24 1/2	21 1/4	22	-2 1/4
6400 Grandeur	380	345	380	750 Rensouth	\$17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	-1 1/2

Quotations in Canadian funds.  
All quotes cents unless marked \$

Asahi Chem.      Yen 179 Mitsubi Hvy Ind.

Asahi Glass	355	Mitsubishi Chem.	225	1347 Hayes D	\$10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	32204 Sceptre	\$14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/4	7 1/2	5369 Dom TstA	\$16 1/4	16	16	+ 1/2
Canon	610	Mitsubishi Corp.	754	1863 H Bay Co	\$29 1/4	29	29 1/4	1/4	250 Scotts	\$7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/4	9800 FCA Int	280	272	275	-

## Common Rates INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 7, 1988

	Yankee	Marine	Swiss	French	March 7, 1968
Kumatsu	345	Tokyo	145	Dollar	
Kubota	359	Tokyo Marine	590	D-Mark	
				Swiss Franc	
				Sterling	
				French Franc	

## Common Rates INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Revisions appear in the table of the March 7, 1990 closing interest rates.

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following number of shares indicate the number of shares owned by the BNY Mellon fund company.

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1945, Nassou, Bahamas	(d) Global Int'l Fund .....	DM 573
(w) Hausmann Hides NV .....		\$ 433.80

## NEW YORK (AP) — ...

Closing Prices, March 7, 1980		Closing Prices, March 7, 1980	
PeerMut	94 10 1/2	(d) Fidelity For East Fd ...	\$19.69
PennEnt	124 13 1/4	(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ...	\$32.94
PetroInt	45 1/2 4 1/2	(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ...	\$44.40
		(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ...	\$28.77
		(r) Int'l Secur'ns Fund ...	\$7.80
		(r) Int'l Secur'ns Fund ...	\$21.80

## March 7, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following number of shares indicate the number of shares owned by the BNY Mellon fund company.

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1945, Nassou, Bahamas	(d) Global Int'l Fund .....	DM 573
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV .....		\$ 333.80

## NEW YORK (AP) — ...

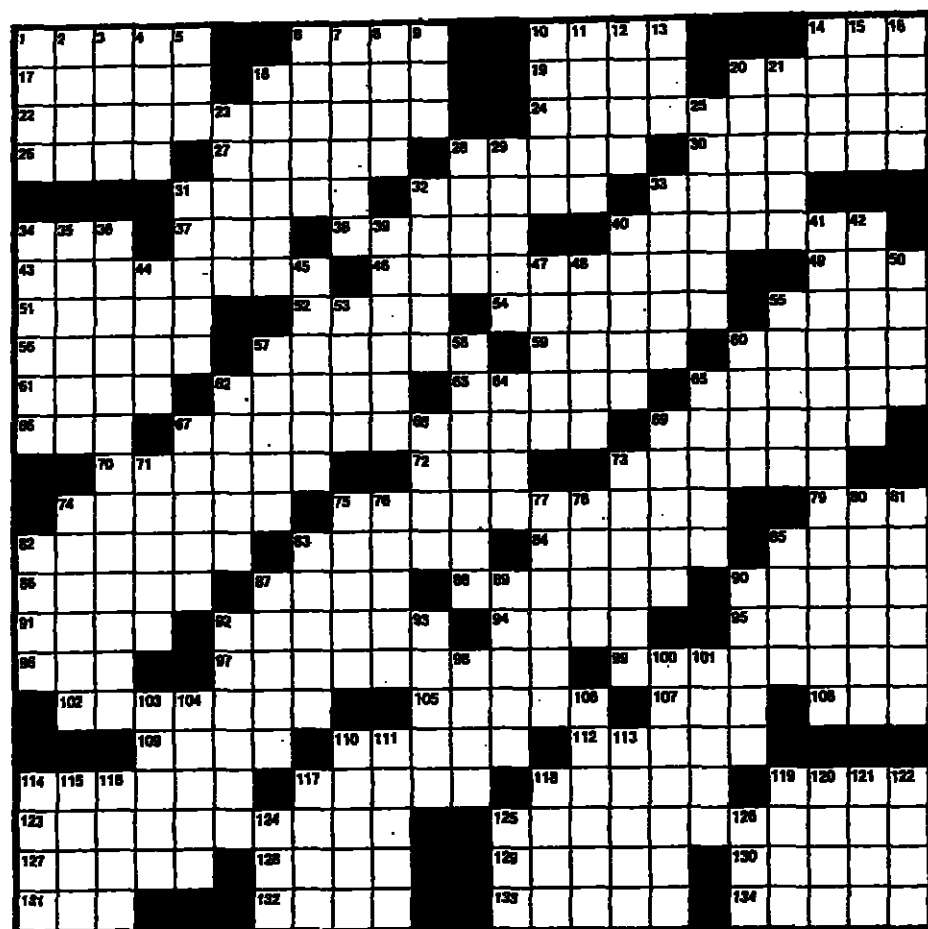
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		(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ...	\$28.77
		(r) Int'l Secur'ns Fund ...	\$7.80
		(r) Int'l Secur'ns Fund ...	\$21.80



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Malaprop Pops Up Again! By Bert H. Kruse



DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
1 Play tricks	21 "Light of" Herbert	47 Portuguese colony off China	74 Punta, Chile
2 Of an age	22 Soprano Lucine	48 Parisienne's peer	75 Buonarroti masterpiece
3 Solve, as a puzzle	23 Tense for Thucydides	49 Galsworthy's "Devon"	76 Holy Grail, e.g.
4 Commune near Padua	24 Transmitt Director René	50 Fox of southern Africa	77 Inter
5 Hawaiian wreath	25 Propounded	51 Heret of seals	78 Singer Coolidge
6 Greek letter	26 Genuflect	52 Building steel	79 King Arthur's final home
7 Here and there	27 Late great jazz pianist	53 Relationship	80 Painted
8 Wood file	28 Outcome	54 Kind of seal	81 Art
9 W.W. II craft	29 Having an uneven gloss	55 Kind of seal	82 Tax's quaff
10 Jam that's not sweet	30 M.'s singular vascular problem	56 Fret on a guitar	83 Ring blows
11 "Rob Peter" Paul	31 L.A.P.D. member	57 Channel	84 Off-key
12 Surmounting	32 Insecticide, for short	58 Gift for milady	85 Very old
13 Hatchling post	33 Part of a London building	59 Was foolishly fond	86 Red
14 Fit to	34 Madison Ave. product	60 Fillet mignon source	87 Southern African shrub
15 Athenian's homeland	35 Jacques' septet	61 Cousins of satyrs	88 Last of a Hemingway title
	36 M.'s lesses		89 Play start
			90 Be rude in a crowd
			91 Sources of archers' bows
			92 Not so slovenly
			93 Refrigerator

ACROSS

1 Peridot

2 E.a. or f.b.i.

3 "High-Windy Hill"

4 End of a Stein line

5 Roosevelt and Teasdale

6 Hemidemisemiquaver

7 Robert Sherwood

8 Mail service, to M.

9 M.'s name for Athens's famous height

10 Sommer from Berlin

11 Final disposal

12 Fight

13 — of quintine

14 Polytheistic

15 Kind of pool

16 Salver

17 Undrafted mil. group

18 Mouths

19 Don't, in Dundee

20 German emperors

21 Treat under glass

22 M.'s considered

23 Actress Hagen

24 Worst

25 Life of Riley

26 Stew

27 — Penh

28 Harvested alfalfa, e.g.

29 Public-utility magnate of the 30's

30 Sailing problem

31 Iraqi port

32 Killer whales

33 Pyknic

34 "Ripeness" King Lear

35 Shipbuilder's strip of wood

36 Father-in-law

37 M. identifies a certain law

38 Dutchman's

39 Film awards

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 PERIDOT

2 E.A. OR F.B.I.

3 HIGH-WINDY HILL

4 END OF A STEIN LINE

5 ROOSEVELT AND TEASDALE

6 HEMIDEMISEMIQUAVER

7 ROBERT SHERWOOD

8 MAIL SERVICE, TO M.

9 M.'S NAME FOR ATHENS'S FAMOUS HEIGHT

10 SOMMER FROM BERLIN

11 FINAL DISPOSAL

12 FIGHT

13 — OF QUINTINE

14 POLYTHEISTIC

15 KIND OF POOL

16 SALVER

17 UNDRAWN MIL. GROUP

18 MOUTHS

19 DON'T, IN DUNDEE

20 GERMAN EMPERORS

21 TREAT UNDER GLASS

22 M.'S CONSIDERED

23 ACTRESS HAGEN

24 WORST

25 LIFE OF RILEY

26 STEW

27 — PENH

28 HARVESTED ALFALFA, E.G.

29 PUBLIC-UTILITY MAGNATE OF THE 30'S

30 SAILING PROBLEM

31 IRAQI PORT

32 KILLER WHALES

33 PYKNIC

34 "RIPENESS" KING LEAR

35 SHIPBUILDER'S STRIP OF WOOD

36 FATHER-IN-LAW

37 M. IDENTIFIES A CERTAIN LAW

38 DUTCHMAN'S

39 FILM AWARDS

PEANUTS



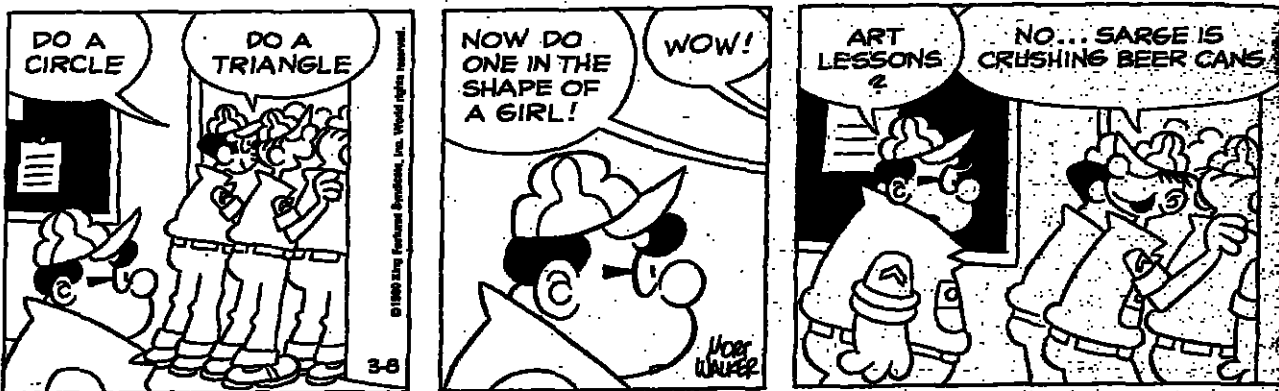
B. C.



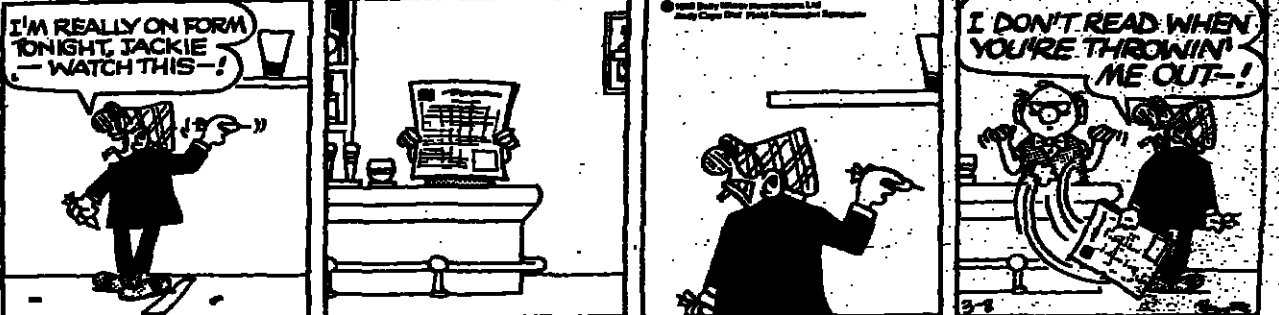
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



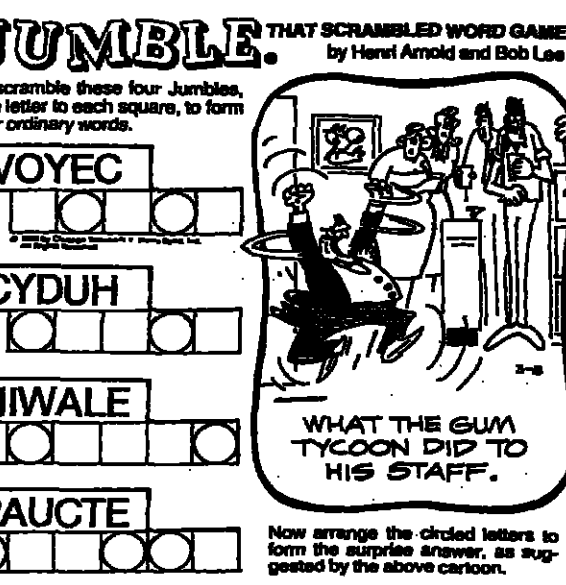
REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE



Answer here:

Yesterday's Jumble: LURID SHEAF MUFFLE ELDEST

Answer: What the surgeon said when the patient objected to stitches—"SUTURE" SELF

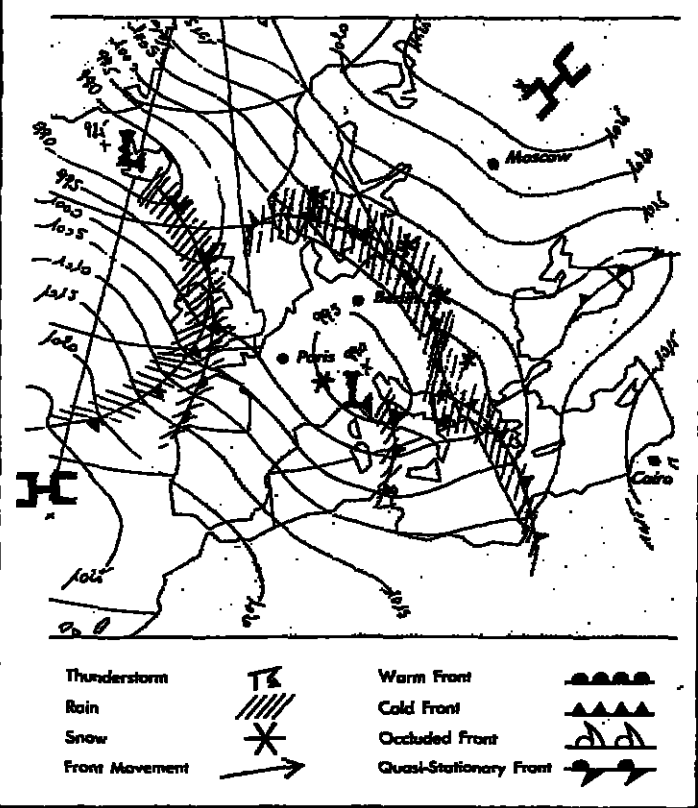
DENNIS THE MENACE



## WEATHER

C	F	Overcast	MADRID	C	F	Fair
ALABAMA	64	Cloudy	MIAMI	14	57	Cloudy
ALASKA	12	Cloudy	MILAN	4	42	Rain
ARKANSAS	10	Cloudy	MONTREAL	-2	28	Snow
ATLANTA	10	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-7	19	Cloudy
BEIRUT	14	Cloudy	MUNICH	10	50	Overcast
BELGRADE	7	Overcast	NEW YORK	6	43	Cloudy
BERLIN	6	Cloudy	NICE	12	54	Fair
BIRMINGHAM	7	Cloudy	OSLO	1	34	Overcast
BUFFALO	13	Snow	PARIS	7	44	Overcast
BUDAPEST	3	Snow	PRAGUE	2	36	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	Overcast	ROME	12	54	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	10	Cloudy	SOFIA	2	36	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	2	36	Fair
DUBLIN	7	Cloudy	TEHRAN	9	48	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	4	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	14	57	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	Cloudy	TOKYO	7	45	Rain
FRANKFURT	8	Cloudy	TURIN	14	57	Cloudy
GENEVA	8	Cloudy	VIENNA	8	46	Cloudy
Helsinki	-2	Fair	WARSAW	6	43	Cloudy
HONG KONG	21	Overcast	WASHINGTON	11	52	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	7	Overcast	ZURICH	4	39	Rain
LAS PALMAS	18	Fair				
LISBON	14	Overcast				
LONDON	7	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	16	Fair				

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Shanghai Opens Its Kitchen Gates To Inscrutable 'Foreign' Cooking

SHANGHAI, China, March 7 (UPI)—The changes that are rolling over post-Mao China include more of expression in the culinary arts: hamburgers, French fries, souffles and other foreign dishes once denounced as imperialist have been rehabilitated here.

During the last dozen years of Mao's regime, restaurants had to serve only Chinese food. Foreign eateries either closed or reverted to national cooking.

Now, everybody who is "in" in Shanghai piles into the one and only French restaurant open to the public in the city and an equally popular German-American-Japanese restaurant.

To foreign visitors, the sight of the French restaurant, Hung Fangze (the Red House), can be only astonishing. It looks like a little Paris restaurant with red cafe curtains on brass rods, Western-style chairs, and even knives and forks on the tables.

The menu, however, according to French cuisine ideology, is somewhat revisionist. Cheese sauce on baked fish is not a particularly popular dish in France and would have more than one Parisian chef throw in his toque. The sauce on veal scallops contained no wine or herbs because virtually no Western herbs are found in China.

## BOOKS

BEGGARS AND CHOOSERS

By Cynthia King. Viking, 263 pp. \$10.95.

AMERICAN CHILDREN

By Ann Birstein. Doubleday, 188 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

RICK LANG is a neglected 9-year-old who has trouble reading, who can't let a school day pass without getting into a fight, and who, "Beggars and Choosers" begins, may be edging over into pathological behavior. Linda Kaplan, Rick's best friend's mother, senses Rick's needs and, calling upon her aborted training as a social worker, begins to draw him out. But can Linda give Rick enough love and understanding to save him, or has her intervention come too late in his young life?

Is Linda morally obliged to offer succor to a needy stranger who may be threatening the welfare of her own children, or is she simply acting to fill an emptiness in her life? Is uncritical love what ought to guide us in raising children, or is reasoned discipline the answer?

## Tragic Twist

These are the questions posed by Cynthia King's first novel for adults—she has previously written two books for children—and although they may sound like the trailer for a psychological soap opera, King has fashioned out of them an honest, engaging moral drama that makes Rick Lang's pathetic fate seem not only touching but also significant. In fact, the resolution of the story has an almost tragic twist: We know that Linda's ultimate decision regarding whether or not to go on providing a surrogate family for Rick is the only one she can make; but we are deeply saddened by what she has to do.

As is so often the case with well-made problem novels, the trouble with "Beggars and Children" is that it reads as if it had been diagrammed on the chart before a word of it was put down on paper; as if its pivotal scenes had been invented as the answers to theoretical questions, instead of being allowed to develop spontaneously out of the material at hand. For example, it may be theoretically right for Rick to set fire to a stuffed toy bear that has earlier been established as a symbol of his babyhood, and the consequences of his doing so may be metaphorically fitting. Still, as in so much else that happens in this story, we don't entirely believe it.

But what a very interesting diagram King must have made before undertaking to write her novel, and how neatly all the pieces of theory fit together. Ironically, the novel's themes are even reflected in its marginal scenes—such as a Parent-Teacher Association meeting in which a lecture on the teaching of self-expression is delivered, or a dinner gathering in which Linda's husband's law partner denigrates professional women. And for all the schematic quality of "Beggars and Choosers," its author's passion on the subject of parents and children shines through incandescently.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"  
"Printed in Great Britain"







## A G-Rated Movie

## Priceless Chalice Found in Ireland

The museum spokesman described the chalice as similar to the Ardagh chalice, discovered in the last century and so valuable that insurance companies refused to insure it when it was taken to the United States as part of the Treasures of Ireland exhibition some years ago.

the producer said. "I want to make it for television."

# Bertrand Tavernier: Film Watch

**BERNARD TAYLOR (1942-2000)**

...with Harvey Keitel.

**DeLano and Traveler (right) with Harvey Keitel.**



feel that they are."

Rudolf Nureyev, invited to dance in "Swan Lake" by the Rome Opera, has suddenly been told in effect that he will not receive the medal, approved by Congress last year, was presented by Secretary William M. French.

the Capitol in Washington. The

medal, approved by Congress last year, was presented by Secretary William M. ...

—SAMUEL J.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]